The Chicago Tribune.

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MANSLAUGHTER.

Telescoping of Trains on Two Railways.

Twenty-four Persons Killed and Forty Injured at Revere, Mass.

Mangled Sufferers Scalded by Steam and Roasted by Kerosene Lamps.

Details of the Collision Near Westport, Pa., on Saturday.

Six Men Killed and Fourteen More or Less Maimed.

Criminal Carelessness Evidently the Cause of Both Disasters.

ON THE EASTERN RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—A frightful accident took place to-night on the Eastern Railroad, at Revere, seven miles from Boston. The accommodation train started behind time, and, while stopping at the station of Revere, the Portland [illegible] express overtook it and telescoped it, killing [illegible] passengers outright, of whom [illegible] were [illegible], and wounding some forty or fifty more. The cars took fire, and two were consumed. Most of the wounded were scalded and their limbs fractured. A large number of physicians and surgeons are in attendance. The killed and wounded belong mostly to Lynn and Salem.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The appalling railroad accident at Revere, last night, caused intense excitement to-day. Large crowds visited the scene of the disaster. The railroad officials have cleared away the debris, and the road is in running order again.

AT THE TIME OF THE COLLISION

the accommodation train for Beverly had its red signal lights behind, and a red signal hoisted at the masthead of the signal post for the express to hold up, which it did at Everett, but subsequently proceeded, and was under full headway when near Revere Station, the engineer evidently not being aware of the proximity of the Beverly train until, perhaps, within sixty rods. He then whistled down brakes, but not soon enough to avert the calamity. Some of the passengers in the rear part of the accommodation train heard the ominous whistle, but too late to escape. On came the express train at great velocity, and the engine struck the rear-most car full in the centre, and forced its way, in a telescopic manner, two-thirds the length of the car. The smoke-stack was instantly knocked off, and the boiler penetrated all the distance named into the rear car, the rear part of the latter being smashed into a thousand splinters, and throwing the debris out on the sides of the tender. Of the rear half not a fragment as big as a house window could be found. The fore part of the engine was utterly demolished, its pistons bent and its rods broken. The car was crowded with people, every seat being occupied, and many standing in the aisle. In an instant the locomotive rushed, quick as a flash, just as the Beverly train had started, mangling and killing in the most frightful manner.

SCALDED BY STEAM.

But this was not the only, and perhaps not the worst, visitor the unfortunate passengers had. Simultaneously with the collision the head cap of the boiler was broken, and in an instant the wretched sufferers were shrouded in a cloud of hissing steam and deluged with boiling water, which brought instant death to many wounded, and will prove fatal to others who had probably not been otherwise seriously injured. Lamps spilled their contents, and the fire less, if any, was undoubtedly extinguished by water and steam.

THE WRECKED TRAIN.

Although the Beverly train was just moving when the collision took place, its motion did not prevent injury to the cars in front of the last. The coupling between the two rear cars broke, and the platforms of all of them were jammed up together, with the smoking-car overlapping the baggage car, and the rods and timber inextricably mixed and interwoven. Fortunately, the entanglement was not so great but that the passengers succeeded in getting out quite speedily.

THE WRECK ON FIRE.

Happy was it for them they did so, for the kerosene oil lamps upset, and their contents spilled upon the upholstery, and in an instant the centre car was in a blaze. The flames travelled with great speed from one car to another, until three of them were enshrouded in fiery folds. There was consequently no time to [illegible] but a [illegible] and allowed to burn until there was nothing left. An effort was at first made to put out the fire, but this prevented the flames being made useful in lighting up the dreadful scene in the rear, and facilitating services for the wounded.

PROMPT SUCCOR.

The work of rescuing the victims at once commenced, assistance being soon furnished from Chelsea, Charlestown, and, at a later hour, from Boston, including surgeons and physicians. The Frost Hose Company, just returned from an excursion to Providence, was promptly on the ground, having seen the fire burning. Dozens of poor creatures were jammed in with the wood and iron work and could not get out. An axe was applied vigorously, and soon a rope was applied to the sides of the car and all the remaining frame-work pulled asunder.

THE MANGLED BODIES

were taken out carefully and speedily placed on the platform or in the depot. Some were pinned with splinters, some had arms and legs broken, while others were mangled beyond recognition. Many, in fact, a majority, of the dead were, apparently, free from bruises, but the peeling skin and the deathly pallor which overspread the face and flesh told plainly that steam had been a frightful and effective agent of death.

LIST OF KILLED.

The following is a list of the killed, up to the present time:

E. F. Shattuck, of Lynn; C. E. Shattuck, of Lynn; Susan F. Cheney, of Lynn; Wm. H. Jeffreys, of Lynn; E. F. Sanborn, of Providence; Ella Pierson, of Lynn; Jas. Burns, of Lynn; Ernest S. Morrill, of Danvers; Henry A. Foster, of Providence; Miss Foster, his sister; Wm. H. Emerton, of Providence; Geo. W. Bancroft, of Beverly; Rev. Dr. F. R. Mason, of Cambridgeport; Thos. F. Bancroft, of Lynn; Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Gannett, of Boston; Aaron Erickson, of Swampscott; Wm. A. Seely, of Beverly; Mrs. P. C. Jasper, J. B. Miller, Mary A. Crowley, and two bodies unrecognized, making 24 in all.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the wounded in the Massachusetts General Hospital: John Buckley, of Beverly; E. Williams, of Lynn; F. Browning, of Salem; J. O. Thayer, of Newton; J. B. Bettes, of Salem; Ann Foley, of Boston; Eliza Hatch, of Charlestown.

In the City Hospital: F. Fitzpatrick, of Cambridgeport; Jefferson Rowe, of Portsmouth, N. H.; Mary Ann Call, of Boston; Geo. J. Hill, of Lynn; Frank Davis, of Charlestown; Frank B. Colling, Treasurer of Grundy & Co.; Edmund B. Hall, of E. B. Hall & Co.; William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., of Bailey, Jenkins & Garrison, wool dealers, scalded. There are many others injured, whose names cannot be got.

A CORONER'S JURY

was called to-day, by Dr. J. B. Forsyth, of Chelsea, which viewed the bodies and adjourned until to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE TOTAL NUMBER INJURED

is between 50 and 60, most of whom are likely to recover.

THE DEAD

were removed from the scene of the accident this afternoon. Dr. Gannett was recognized to-day at noon. He was killed by his chest being crushed. He was well known as the pastor of the Arlington Street Church, and formerly a colleague of the late Dr. Channing, and is a man whose loss will be severely felt by the community. He was on his way to Beverly, to preach to-day.

Dr. Mason, of Cambridgeport, was also a man of note, and greatly beloved by his congregation.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT

throws a fearful responsibility upon the conductor and engineer of the express train. The engineer escaped with a few bruises by jumping from the train. The accommodation train was three-quarters of an hour late, which fact, it is said, was known to the managers of the express train.

ACCIDENT TO A SIGHT-SEER.

About 1 o'clock to-day, while a young man, resident of Chelsea, was standing on the platform of a car, viewing the ruins at Revere, the car started and threw him off. He struck his head upon the rail, and it is supposed he is fatally injured.

ON THE PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD.

THE KILLED AND MAIMED.

ERIE, Aug. 27.—The Erie mail west collided with the first section of the [illegible] freight east, between 7 and 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when about one and a half miles west of Westport station, on the Middle Division of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, causing the death of Reuben Winslow and R. C. Brown, of Lockhaven, passengers; R. W. Hynes, Williamsport, conductor, and Thos. Gannon, Dunkirk, fireman of the mail train; Jno. W. Ward, of Bellefonte, Pa., conductor, and William Killinger, of Altoona, Pa., engineer of the freight train, and dangerously injuring A. M. Atwater, of Lockhaven; Reuben Hiller, of Williamsport; James Shaffer, Jr., of Shenandoah, Pa., and P. McCormick, Baltimore, engineer of the passenger train. Lesser injuries were sustained by Thos. McNeany, Wayne, Pa.; A. E. Steel, Towanda, Pa.; J. H. Cornwall, Binghamton, N. Y.; Martin R. Fisher, Lockhaven; G. S. Lacy, Philadelphia; Judge J. A. Bole, Tionesta; Henry A. Thompson, Williamsport; E. Van Riper, Shenandoah; Frank Boone, Altoona, baggage-master of the mail train, and Almon Lyon, Renovo, Pa., fireman of the freight train. Others were slightly bruised and scratched.

TRAINS RUNNING WILD.

The passenger train was about an hour late in leaving Williamsport, and was running about forty-five miles an hour, and the freight about twenty. The trains, meeting on a sharp curve, were not visible to each other till within a few rods, and speed was not checked. The baggage car was telescoped with the smoking-car, all but a few feet. The passengers in the two cars in the rear were uninjured.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

An official investigation shows that the accident was caused by disobedience of the conductor and engineer of the freight train, who [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] with the freight west.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW LOAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The subscriptions to the government 5 per cent loan received here, exclusive of those at Washington, amount to $4,800,000, of which the following were received yesterday from Western National Banks: First, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, $40,000; First, Cleveland, Ohio, $100,000; Second, Hamilton, Ohio, $25,000; First, Fort Atkinson, Mo., $20,000; Alton National, Alton, Ill., $5,000; First, Greencastle, Ind., $125,000; National, of Delavan, Wis., $27,000; Madison National, of London, Ohio, $25,000.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The leading stock brokers report a steady increase of orders from their customers at Saratoga and other watering places, and the stock market is steadily gaining in strength. The leading stocks now are New York Central, Lake Shore, Wabash, the Northwestern shares, Western Union, and Pacific Mail, and they are all strong.

A HORRIBLE MYSTERY.

The police have been scouring the city all day in search of clues to the horrible mystery of the corpse found in a trunk at the Hudson River Railroad, checked for Chicago. The belief is that the remains are those of a young lady from Canada, who came here to procure an abortion, a few days ago, and who has disappeared from her friends. A doctor residing at 94 Oak street is thought to be implicated. The supposed victim was from Canada, not from Chicago. No trace of the woman who procured the checking of the trunk has yet been discovered.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE TOMBS BUILDING.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Mayor Hall has declared his intention to collect of the Times for the rent for the past six years of the ground on which the Times building stands. He also states he will move at once for the appointment of a Receiver.

A MYSTERY.

A trunk containing the body of a female, about 20 years old, who had died from abortion, was left at the Hudson River Railroad depot, yesterday. A suspicious looking woman checked it for Chicago. [illegible] the trunk checked for Chicago. No arrests were made, although it is thought the parties who brought the trunk [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

ARRIVED—Steamships Spain and City of Paris, from Liverpool.

DEFALCATION.

Jacob Lansing, Treasurer of Christ Church, in this city, is reported to be a defaulter. An examination of his accounts reveals a deficit of $6,000, which may swell to a much larger sum. Mr. Lansing is a merchant, and has hitherto sustained a good reputation.

FRED C. BARKSDALE,

editor of Our Society, was committed to the Tombs, yesterday, to await examination for passing forged checks on glove, perfumery, and cigar dealers.

EIGHT-HOUR PARADE.

The Workingmen's and Trades' Unions of this city have decided to have a grand parade and demonstration on September 13, in favor of the Eight-Hour law.

YELLOW FEVER FUNDS.

Nearly $9,000 has been contributed in this city for the relief of yellow fever sufferers at Buenos Ayres.

FOREIGN.

France.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A circular addressed by Thiers to Prefects of Departments, instructs them to appeal to the patriotism of citizens to abstain from all demonstrations on the 4th of September, and, should attempts be made at the celebration of the anniversary, all legal powers will be used for their suppression.

Italy.

QUARANTINE.

FLORENCE, Aug. 27.—An order has been issued subjecting all vessels coming from Southeastern Baltic Provinces to rigid quarantine.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The Ministers of Bavaria, Portugal, and Guatemala have waited on the Pope and tendered their congratulations.

Spain.

PERSONAL.

MADRID, Aug. 27.—Prince Humbert, of Italy, will leave the city on Monday for Rome. King Amadeus will set out on Thursday on a visit to Valencia and Catalonia.

Roumania.

PARLIAMENT.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 27.—The session of the Roumanian Chamber will probably be opened early in September.

West Indies.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Later advices from the West Indies state that the fire which recently visited Point a Pitre, the capital of the island of Guadaloupe, destroyed nearly the whole town, including the Bank, Treasury, and Custom House, Hotel de Ville, Prefecture, Churches, and the entire northern portion of the city, being of the Isle of Point, Pitre [illegible]. [illegible] the bank were found uninjured after the fire, but it is feared that the accounts had been destroyed, and that the money would be wanting for rebuilding the city.

Russia.

AFFECTION FOR FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Russian journals have a statement that at a dinner given to the new French ambassador, General Leflo, shortly after his arrival at St. Petersburg, by the Czarowitz, the Grand Duke said: "France may be unfortunate, but I and the Russians feel her deeply. At the same, I believe. [illegible] I believe, is still more by the generosity of your proceedings than by the force of your arms. I shall never forget it. You bore your success nobly, but that was an easy task, as you were not the partisans of victory." The French Ambassador, who was present, it is said, reported this to his government.

OHIO.

A Clergyman in Disgrace.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 27.—The Blade gives an account of the arrest of the Rev. Mr. McElwee, Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Bowling Green, Wood County, for the seduction of a girl 17 years of age, and niece of an influential and respected citizen, with whom the girl was living. The pastor came from Philadelphia, and since settling in Bowling Green became very popular among his parishioners and the clergy of the presbytery. He is represented to be about 50 years of age, and has a wife and two children. The condition of the girl was discovered by her aunt, and she was sent to Galesburg, Ill., for some purpose, but returned without stopping long. Last Thursday, after reaching home, the uncle and members of the church consulted McElwee, and he did not deny the charge, but made a canvass to explain himself from the pulpit. This was refused, and McElwee was arrested and lodged in jail. On Friday he was brought before a Justice, and released on promise of leaving the country immediately taking the train, he came to Toledo, whence he left for parts unknown. His family is still in Bowling Green, and violence would have been committed on the accused but for wiser counsel.

Railway Election—Cincinnati Exposition—Penitentiary Bird in Arrest.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—The stockholders of the Rockport Railroad last Friday elected the following directors: Josiah Kirby, A. T. Goshorn, James M. Glenn, S. L. Campbell, Harry Lewis, F. P. Lane, W. H. Harrison, and Robert Mitchell, of Cincinnati; R. H. Tobin, L. D. DeBruler, R. F. Kercheval, John Foller, and George B. Bullock, of Rockport, Ind.

Twenty-five railroads, chiefly south of the Ohio River, offer visitors half fare transportation to the exposition in Cincinnati, with the privilege of returning in from two to ten days.

George Baxter, who has served two terms in the Ohio Penitentiary, was arrested here last night. He is held for a requisition from Missouri, he being charged with robbing a messenger of the United States Express of $32,000 about six years ago.

Result of Fast Driving.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Louis Engelhardt, driving rapidly in Cumminsville, ran against a wagon in which were William Spreen, his wife, and two children, upset it, and threw all out, breaking the arms of Mr. and Mrs. Spreen, a leg of one child, and injuring the other child. Engelhardt was arrested.

MISSOURI.

The Woollen Exposition—Churches in St. Louis and Their Value.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The woollen exposition, which is to be held here in connection with the Agricultural and Mechanical Fair during the first week in October, promises to be a great success. Already 4,000 square feet of space have been engaged, and applications from all sections of the country are being received daily. This exposition will be in a building assigned specially for that purpose, and there will be an abundance of room for all who may desire to exhibit their fabrics. The display of agricultural machinery promises to be unusually large. Fifty acres of ground outside a building some 250 feet in length will be allotted to the department.

Statistics of churches and valuation of church property in this city give the following figures: [illegible] Catholic churches, 31, valued at $1,125,000; Presbyterian churches, 16, valued at $481,000; Methodist churches, 19, valued at $415,000; Episcopal churches, 9, valued at $540,000; Lutheran churches, 9, valued at $280,000; Baptist churches, 9, valued at $228,000; Evangelical churches, 9, valued at $140,000; Congregational churches, 3, valued at $282,000; Hebrew synagogues, 6, valued at $167,000; Unitarian churches, 2, valued at $210,000; Independent churches, 4, valued at $28,000. Total value of Protestant churches, $2,287,000. Grand total, $3,692,000. In addition to these there are Orphan Asylums, Industrial schools, and other benevolent institutions, supported wholly or in part by church donations, numbering 14, with property valued at $467,000.

Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 27.—About 9 o'clock last night the stave manufactory of B. D. Skinner & Co. was destroyed by fire, the supposed work of an incendiary. The loss on building and machinery was near $6,000; insured $1,500 in the Republic, of Chicago, and $1,000 in the Putnam, of Hartford. About $4,000 in stock was burned, insured for $1,000 in the Commercial Union, of London, and $5,000 in the Putnam, of Hartford. The firemen saved the bulk of the stock, amounting to about $2,000 worth.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning the barns of Mrs. Angel and Frederick McCulloch were burned. Loss on the former, $600; on the latter, $1,000. Supposed to have been set on fire.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—The residence of B. F. Moore, some 15 miles from this city, with contents, including the clothing of the family, was destroyed by fire late Friday night, the family barely escaping with their lives. The fire originated in a cook stove. Loss about $3,500.

Obituary.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 27.—Judge W. W. Boardman, a citizen of this city, died at his residence on Hillhouse avenue, at half-past 3 o'clock this morning. Deceased was at one time Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and represented the district in Congress in the sessions of 1840-'42. He was 70 years of age at the time of his death.

PORTLAND, Aug. 27.—Deacon James Libby, a prominent resident of this city, died to-day, aged 77. He was for a number of years Master of the High School, and has held several offices of trust.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Charles Scribner, the publisher, at Lucerne, Switzerland. His son, Blair, is [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Statement of the Political Situation in New Mexico.

Pleasonton to Receive a Patent for his Violet Ray Theory.

Withdrawal of Public Lands from the Market.

Reports Unfavorable to Cundurango as a Cancer Cure.

List of the Cadetship Vacancies at the Naval Academy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NEW MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Advices received by the Congressional Republican Committee, from New Mexico, show that the bolting Republican movement in that Territory will not affect the result of the election of the delegate there, as Colonel Chavers will poll nearly a full party vote. The Santa Fe Post, which was expected to sustain Major Lane, the bolting nominee, is working hard for the regular nomination, the success of which probably involves a movement to make New Mexico a State during the approaching session.

THE VIOLET RAY THEORY.

A few months since Mr. Pleasonton, of Philadelphia, brother of the ex-Commissioner, applied for a patent for a new method of raising fruit in hot-houses, by diminishing the red and increasing the blue rays of light admitted through the glass. At first the Patent Office officials thought but little of the invention, and were not disposed to grant the patent. The inventor has now demonstrated to their satisfaction the practical workings of his plan, and a patent will be issued to him immediately.

OUR CHINESE POPULATION.

An examination of the population tables of the census, just issued, shows that there are Chinese residents in twenty-four States, and seven out of eight organized Territories. The entire Chinese population is about 63,000, of whom all but about 1,000 are found in the Pacific States and mining Territories.

WITHDRAWAL OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just issued instructions to the District Land Office at Stockton, Cal., ordering the withdrawal of lands for the Oregon branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, formerly the California & Oregon Railroad. The withdrawal extends to within a few miles of the north boundary of California, to which point the company has filed its map of the definitely-surveyed line of the route.

CUNDURANGO AS A CANCER CURE.

It will be remembered that the State Department received last spring, from Ecuador, a small quantity of cundurango, together with the most flattering testimonials of its qualities as a specific cure for cancer, and quite an excitement was created throughout the country at its discovery. Hundreds of applications for small quantities of it were received from persons afflicted; but as the supply was very limited, the department could not comply with these requests. Desiring, however, that its merits should be fully tested, portions were sent to prominent physicians in the leading cities, with the request that they would give it a fair trial and report the result to the department, in order that more of it might be procured if it should be found to possess the qualities claimed. A number of physicians in various localities have already reported to the department that they have given the cundurango a full and fair trial, and are of the opinion that it possesses no peculiar merits for the cure of cancer. Some express the opinion that it is of a similar nature to Virginia snake root, but is of no use for the cure of cancer.

NAVAL CADETSHIP VACANCIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—There are now 177 vacancies in the position of cadet midshipmen at the Naval Academy, of which the President has three. The balance belong to the States and Territories in the following alphabetical order:

[illegible]

[illegible] every Congressional District and every Territory is entitled to have two cadet midshipmen at the Academy, and the President appoints [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DELINQUENT COLLECTORS.

Commissioner Douglass has turned his attention to delinquent Collectors, and has given orders to the Supervisors [illegible] to compel them to make good their deficiencies. Many of the defalcations have been the most exacting in dealing with the taxpayers, and he is determined that they shall be held to a strict accountability.

THE "BLUE BOOK."

Preparations for an early issue of the biennial register of the government, or "blue book," are now being made at the Interior Department, and the heads of the different Government officials have been directed to forward the necessary information for it.

COUNTERFEIT FIFTY-CENT NOTES.

For some weeks past, the number of counterfeit fifty-cent notes received at the redemption bureau [illegible] as large, and on Saturday between $800 and $900 of such counterfeits being discovered daily. They are immediately branded and returned to the persons sending them in for redemption; consequently the loss falls upon such persons.

KANKAKEE VALLEY DRAINING SCHEME.

Mass Meeting of Citizens at Laporte, Ind.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 26.—A mass meeting of citizens interested in defeating the Kankakee drainage swindle, from the counties of St. Joseph, Laporte, Porter, Jasper, Lake, Newton, and Starke, met here to-day to counsel and prepare united action to accomplish their purposes. The meeting was largely attended, was spirited, and the action unanimous, as the resolutions which follow will show.

The President of the company, during the last week, realizing the storm that has for several weeks raged about him, put in his resignation, and published in the Laporte papers his card withdrawing from the company. Added to this came a card from F. C. McCurdy, an active member, withdrawing his connection with the company. Hon. James Bradley, of Laporte, the attorney for the company, also backed water, and turned to be of the people, and is now pressing upon [illegible] the extraordinary assessments placed upon the Kankakee lands. And the comes Jacob Wile, a banker in Laporte, who has been advertised as the company's Treasurer, and declines to qualify, as it gives him too much bother. He does not like to have notices of appeal by the hundred daily served on him, as if [illegible] to [illegible]. [illegible] And who comes Chas. Lasker, a banker in New York, who is chosen chief of the syndicate to negotiate the Kankakee gold bonds, with 10 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and free from United States taxes, and says that he is of opinion that the newspapers have effectually stopped the sale of them, and so he washes his hands of the whole affair, and declines to do anything to do in the matter. George W. Case, of Pittsburgh, a Trustee, known to hold some Kankakee lands, and believes that if they were drained their value would be enhanced; but does not know much about it, and has left it to others.

The meeting was held in the spacious court-room, and was called to order at about 1 p. m. Charles W. Cathcart, ex-M. C., in the chair. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Resignation of Burton C. Cook, Member of Congress—A Vacant Coronership.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 26.—The following letter will explain itself:

[illegible]

To His Excellency John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois:

[illegible]

The Governor accepted the resignation, and on Monday (to-morrow) will issue the following proclamation:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

By the Governor:

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

JOHN M. PALMER.

The Governor was to-day notified of a vacancy in the office of Coroner of the County of Putnam, caused by the death of David L. Child, late incumbent. A special election to fill said vacancy was ordered by the Governor to be held in said county on the 21st Tuesday of November next.

INDIANA.

Beta Theta Pi—Double Track Railroad—Scientific Excursion—Shooting Affray.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—The annual convention of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity will transpire this week in this city, commencing on Wednesday. The public exercises will come off at Association Hall on Wednesday evening. [illegible] will be delivered by Henry R. Naylor, and Professor E. E. Edwards will read a poem. A banquet at the Bates House, on Tuesday night, will probably close the meeting.

The Bee Line Road between this city and Cleveland is to be double-tracked.

The scientific gentlemen have all returned home from the Mammoth Cave excursion, and a number are on a visit to the Sullivan County Indian mounds and the Wyandotte cave. There are conflicting accounts as to Kentucky, especially on the condition of the Mammoth Cave.

Two farmers living a few miles from this city, named B. Myers and J. Todd, got into a controversy, last evening, about the hogs of one breaking into the cornfield of the other. As a result, Todd was shot, and perhaps fatally wounded. Two balls taking effect in his abdomen.

Convention of Editors.

FORT WAYNE, Aug. 27.—An editorial convention of the editors of the Ninth Indiana Congressional District met in Munroe, and elected a temporary organization, by electing D. B. Alexander, of the Fort Wayne Gazette, Chairman. A programme was arranged, and other matters attended to. At the evening meeting Major Smith welcomed them to the city. Mr. Alexander responded. [illegible] by the Chairman. Then followed essays on [illegible] [illegible] the city and shown places of interest. [illegible] [illegible] President, C. F. Jackson, Secretary, and [illegible] [illegible] Treasurer. The [illegible] chosen as the next place for meeting, after which the convention adjourned.

Murder at Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 27.—An unprovoked murder was committed about 2 o'clock to-day. Edward Tobill, a fisherman, was stabbed by Robert Smith, a fish dealer, with a pocket knife, in the armpit, cutting of the axillary vein, from which he bled to death in three minutes. Smith ran, and was caught about six squares from the Court House, where the fight occurred. Smith was recently released from the Penitentiary in Missouri for killing a comrade in the army. Tobill leaves a wife and five children.

THE SOUTH.

A Storm — Bodies Recovered — The Drouth in the Cotton States.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 27.—There has been a severe storm on the line of the Atlantic & Gulf and the Pensacola, Pensacola & Mobile Railroads. Telegraph wires are down, and no trains have arrived to-day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Herald's Guards, of this city, has received information of the bodies of W. Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. Smith, of the Georgia, H. W. Moyses, A. W. Mitchell, and W. Schoeberg, who were attached to the monitor iron-clad Weehawken, when she was sunk off Charleston harbor, on December 6, 1863, have been taken from her wreck. Having been found at their posts in the engine-room of the vessel, and that they will reach here this week.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Aug. 26.—There are reports of great damage to the cotton crop from drought and rust, and that there will be a falling off of one-third from last year's receipts.

Charged with Wife Murder.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—Jack Allen, one of the proprietors of the Commercial Hotel, was arrested, last night, on the charge of poisoning his wife, who was found dead on Friday morning, from an overdose of morphine, as it was supposed, and as stated by Allen. He was released on $10,000 bond for appearance to answer the charge. He says he wants the fullest examination.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 27.—Since last Friday three new cases of yellow fever have been reported in this city. One of the cases previously reported proved fatal. The excitement occasioned by the appearance of the disease is subsiding.

DISASTERS ON THE OCEAN.

Five Vessels Wrecked Off the South Atlantic Coast.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 27.—The brig Pomona, of Richmond, Me., went ashore twenty-five miles south of Cape Canaveral, on August 17. Her cargo of cotton can be saved.

The steamship Lodona stranded six miles north of Cape Canaveral. The beach for thirty miles is strewn with her cargo. The Captain and thirty men were lost. The first officer, second officer, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, cook, one of the firemen, Captain Hovey's son and boy, and the seamen were saved.

The brig E. & W. West, of Philadelphia, went ashore fifteen miles south of Cape Canaveral. Her cargo of sugar was washed out. The Captain was drowned.

The brig H. G. Berry, of Baltimore, went ashore fifty yards from the wreck of the West. She was lost, is a total wreck. She had a cargo of sugar and molasses.

The bark Hilda, from New Orleans, bound to Cowes, went ashore six miles south of St. Augustine. Her cargo of tobacco and staves is a total loss. One man was drowned.

WISCONSIN.

Fatal Accident—The Senatorial Canvass—Police Captain Discharged.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—On Saturday evening, a farmer named Henry Krause, was thrown from a lumber wagon with such force as to break his neck. He lived until 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, when death ended his sufferings. He leaves a wife and four children in comfortable circumstances.

Astute politicians pronounce the caucus canvass in this city, between Wallburn and Smith, the Senatorial aspirants, a drawn battle, while the claims that Smith has the vacancy by several votes.

Captain Hughes, of the police force, was yesterday discharged for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Kansas City Cattle Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 27.—Cattle shipped 1,200 head, [illegible]; received [illegible] head, at [illegible]. [illegible] Texas cows, medium, at $1.50@$2.75; 30 head wintered Texans, av. 1,100 lbs, at $2.75; 30 head good Texas cows, av. 750 lbs, at $3.00; 31 head [illegible], mostly 3-year-olds, at $2.80. Demand for good, well-fattened cattle, and sales of the kind easily effected; scalawags cannot be sold at any price.

Hogs—Quoted at $5.50@$6.50.

Wooden Pavements.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—Professor Thos. R. Jenkins, a well-known scientist of this city, at the request of the Mayor and others, last night, made a report on the different methods of preparing blocks for wooden pavements, in which he condemns the dripping process employed in making Nicolson pavement here, as not sufficiently impregnating the wood, and approves the Robbins process of preparing blocks by steaming with superheated steam, and then thoroughly saturating with carbolic acid in the entire block. He says that without this process wood can never be made lasting nor wholesome paving material.

A Race Gone.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—Charles Lyndsay, aged 22, was drowned in the attempt to save two boys who were thrown from a boat in Spragues Pond yesterday. He saved one, and got one boy ashore, but in returning for the other his strength failed, and he sank.

The Saengerfest at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—The concert of the Saengerfest was largely attended on Saturday night. The picnic to-day was very pleasant. But one disturbance occurred, and that was caused by some rowdies, who were knocked down and locked up.

Claim Declared Invalid.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Late Mayor's marsh, the celebrated property in Oakland valued at [illegible] millions, was declared invalid by Judge [illegible] to-day.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

BASE BALL.

ROCKFORDS VS. OLYMPICS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The second game of the series between the Forest City Club, of Rockford, Ill., and the Olympic Club, of this city, was played this afternoon before 2,000 spectators. The Forest City Club led off at first, but in the sixth inning the Olympics struck a batting streak, making eight runs, and kept the lead, closing the game in their favor by 18 to 7.

HAYMAKERS VS. EXCELSIORS.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—The Haymakers, of Troy, yesterday easily defeated the Excelsiors of this city, in a game of base ball, by a score of 38 to 12.

LACROSSE.

SHAMROCKS VS. CAUGHNAWAGAS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The game of lacrosse, yesterday, between the Shamrocks, of Montreal, and the Caughnawaga Indians for the championship of the world, was played on the Capitoline Grounds. The match consisted of the first three games, which were won successively by the Shamrocks.

AQUATIC.

INTERNATIONAL RACE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The Canadian Company of the New York Yacht Club, [illegible] [illegible] challenge, and will race the Columbia against the Sappho, thirty miles to windward, for the $1,000 cup.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A Kidnapping Case.

Mrs. Samuel Rivers, of South Bend, Ind., called at the Armory yesterday afternoon, and informed Sergeant Lull that her former husband had kidnapped three of her children and brought them to this city. She had learned where he was stopping, and desired a warrant for his arrest. The Sergeant searched around, and finally the husband was found by a policeman, went to a building at Clark and [illegible], near the Armory, in which the man and woman he called his stepdaughter occupied rooms. He was arrested, and as his wife could not be found, the children were taken to the Armory, where the mother was closeted with them. When it was found that the woman was not in the building, she was not found, but the children were left concealed somewhere in the building. After a search the [illegible] found them, the eldest had got up in one of the rooms with the woman. The door was opened, and Mrs. Rivers was overjoyed with joy at seeing her two little ones, and the policeman was so much affected that he permitted the man to escape. The children were taken to the Armory, where they remained until Mrs. Rivers and her husband were ready to leave for their home. Their ages are 4, 5, and 6 years. Mrs. Rivers was divorced from Rockbridge some time ago on account of his cruelty to her, and married Mr. Rivers shortly after. Rockbridge having found living at one of the streets in South Bend, when he saw the children, who were making mud-pies in the gutter, and induced them to get into a buggy by the promise of a ride. He took them to Detroit, where he kept them a few days, and, falling to get some money, he then came to Chicago. He has not been seen since he made his escape from the officer, and it is thought he has left the city.

New Artesian Well.

The boring on the Central Park Artesian Well was concluded last week at a depth of 1,200 feet. A rapid flow of water was found, and the well produced water at the rate of 100 gallons per minute, or 150,000 per day. The result of boring has been in every way satisfactory. The water produced is perfectly clear, odorless, and tasteless, and all analysis would doubtless discover as many grains of solid matter in any given quantity as those of any other water in the city. This Central Park well has not been put down to the second sand-rock, or St. Peter's sandstone, which is found at the depth of 1,200 feet.

The well on Humboldt boulevard, just east of Hoffman avenue, was commenced last week. The ground on which it is being bored are on the West Side Park Commissioners have charge of the well, but they shall not pay any thing for boring it till they get water. The Commissioners, however, undertake, as the well is located, agreed to pay the expense of boring it. The Commissioners do contract with them in the usual terms. It is provided that a pipe with a diameter of 4 1/2 inches shall be supplied, and that whatever flow the well furnishes the water for the supply of the fountains on the boulevard, the watering of the trees and grass.

A well is also to be bored immediately in Humboldt Park, the boring apparatus from Central Park having already been removed there.

Yesterday's Fires.

Box No. 141 was turned in at 4:05 yesterday morning, fire having broken out in the building No. [illegible], owned by [illegible] occupied by John Farrell. Loss, $30; no insurance. A child [illegible] stepped on the fire. Live coals falling from a stove was the cause. Larry White, foreman of the Steamer Coventry, while going to the fire, was thrown and dislocated by the upsetting of the hose cart, and had one of his arms dislocated and a deep gash cut in his left cheek. He was taken to the engine house and properly cared for.

The alarm from Box No. 41 at half-past 2 o'clock this morning, was occasioned by a fire in a two-story frame building, known as No. 201 Fifth avenue, owned by M. Martin. It was unoccupied. There were a lot of rags stored on the first floor, among which the fire originated. Loss, $20; insured. A man named John Schulte, who was [illegible], was arrested on suspicion of having fired the rags on the first floor of the building, and was taken to the Armory.

An alarm from Box No. 7 was caused by a fire at [illegible] Fourth avenue, owned by M. [illegible] occupied by [illegible]. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary. An alarm was given.

A still alarm was given to the steamer Long John at half-past 12 o'clock Saturday morning for a fire in the rear of the frame building No. [illegible] South street. Only a lot of straw was burned. [illegible] John Roe, [illegible] House, with [illegible].

Attempted Suicide.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock last evening, a man jumped into the river at the foot of Park Row, and was rescued. Hogan has [illegible] for him, and [illegible] the individual was almost exhausted. Hogan pulled him out, and [illegible] his reason for jumping in. He said his name was Michael Curran, and that he lived at [illegible] City Hall [illegible] and he did not know what he had about himself. Hogan took him to the Armory and locked him up for "safe keeping." He is either insane, or else has been drinking to excess. A pint bottle, half full of whiskey, was found in one of his pockets.

A young woman, of the girl tried to end her miserable existence at a quarter of 9 o'clock, this morning, by committing suicide. She jumped into the river from Adams street bridge, and would have accomplished her purpose had not some sailors, who were working on a schooner near by, gone to her rescue. She was taken to the Armory. Her neck and [illegible] [illegible] and taught her as she was sinking. The girl was called in. The girl was nearly dead, but soon thoroughly revived. She is known as Lizzie Young, and is a very bad reputation, having served a term in the Bridewell for larceny. A few days ago she was released from the Bridewell, and since has been drinking to excess.

An Exciting Chase.

There was an exciting race on Ann street, yesterday morning, but the time made was not as good as that of Goldsmith Maid, at Dexter Park on Saturday. The runners were Policeman Charley Spencer and William McNerney. The latter was talking to the Madison Street Station, in company with several others, and at the corner of Ann and Washington, slipped his halter and started on a run. Spencer being considered very fast, Fitzpatrick, his protector, "cut him with the whip," and said, "Go it, Charley." Charley went, and gave evidence, by his long and rapid strides, that he was a fast one. The bystanders offered two to one on him, and their judgment was correct, as he overtook the runaway after half a mile dash, and escorted him in triumph to the station. No accurate time was kept, but it was asserted by reliable witnesses that Charley ran a block in fifteen minutes. McNerney is one of the fellows who broke into Mr. Case's house on Monroe street, last Friday, and carried off a lot of clothing.

Information Wanted.

In the year 1867, on the 8th of June, an American or an Englishman, called John Jones, brought a 2-months old girl to a certain Jacob Schilliter, who lived on the North Side, and asked him to take and bring up the baby. The child grew up to be a young girl, and was put out to service by those who had charge of it, and lived as a servant girl, last in the family of Jacob Rehm, at the age of 18 the girl married Henry Scoffge, and is now living with him at No. [illegible] Wells street. Mr. Scoffge has reason to believe that her father, John Jones, is now living in St. Louis, and that he is in very good circumstances. Jacob Schiltler intentionally kept this secret from her. Schilliter, who may be known to many of our readers as the "preacher" in the Wilderness, and preaches on Sunday at the entrance to the old cemetery. Mrs. Scoffge hopes, through the medium of the press, to obtain some information of her father.

A Small Row.

There was a row in the saloon on the corner of Fifth avenue and Polk street early yesterday morning, and a man was badly cut in the head. How it originated no one was able to tell. All that is known about it, is that there were several drunken men in the place, and that one, Henry Palmer, struck John McCambridge, picked up a bottle and struck one of them, Henry Polman, on the head. Both of these were arrested and taken to the Armory. A gash about two inches long was made in Polman's head, and he lost a great deal of blood. He belongs in Round Grove, Ill. All he knew about the affray was that he did nothing, and some one struck him. McCambridge claimed that Polman had struck him, and that he had struck Palmer. Palmer was held to a witness [illegible] was locked up. Polman was held as a witness.

The Armory.

This morning the work of raising the Armory to grade will be commenced. It will require at least two months to put it in shape for occupancy. The first floor will be torn out and a new cells put in, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cockroaches. While the work is being done, the policemen will occupy the old Bridewell. Efforts were made to get a suitable building, but as this was the only obtainable one where prisoners would be secure, it had to be taken. However, of the officers will suffer terribly from bugs, the ones in the Bridewell being far more numerous than the [illegible] in the Armory. However, they will be rewarded, for at the end of two months, they can enjoy a comfortable nap in the renovated building.

Accidents.

A horse ran away on Market street, yesterday afternoon, and the occupants of the buggy to which he was hitched—Mrs. Robert Clark and her brother, Charles McNeal—were thrown out. The lady had her collar bone broken, and the latter her right foot badly bruised. They were taken to their home, No. 99 Erie street.

Anna Theme, aged 2 years, whose parents reside at No. 280 Oak street, was scalded to death on Saturday, by a pail of boiling water falling on her. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

John Stener, aged 15 years, was thrown from a buggy, corner of Noble and Bradley streets, yesterday afternoon, and had his nose broken and his right leg cut and bruised. He lives at No. 299 West Division street, whither he was taken.

Announcements.

The Christ Church Sunday School picnic to Washington Heights has been postponed till to-morrow. Trains leave Van Buren street depot at ten minutes of 9, stopping at Twenty-second, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth streets.

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the Eighth Ward, this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, at F. Alison's store, 50 Twelfth street. The object of the meeting is to effect an organization for the next campaign, and it is expected that every good Republican will be on hand.

There will be a special meeting of the Kenwood Lyceum at Bryant & Chase's Hall, this evening. Members are requested to attend, as very important business will be transacted.

[illegible]

S. H. Kerfoot, one of the trustees of the Avenue, has just returned from Dresden, Germany, a letter written by J. T. Wright, who wishes to lay a walk in front of his property, which extends along the avenue some 500 feet, to be proceeded with immediately, and becoming responsible for his portion of the expense of constructing the drive and sidewalk.

Charles Dahlgreen, who fell off a scaffold at the Pacific Hotel, on Thursday afternoon, died of his injuries at No. 203 Goethe street, yesterday. He was 20 years of age, and a native of [illegible]. Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

A brute named Owen Trainor was arrested yesterday for making an assault on a little girl, 8 years of age, daughter of Mr. Loyd, of No. [illegible] [illegible] street. The child was injured to such an extent that she is considered to be in a dangerous condition.

A man named McCloud, of Fort Wayne, who was on his way to Kansas, met two young men on the West Side yesterday, and kindly treated them all. He was cleaning his stupidity last evening.

New Stoves.

Nibbala, Shaw & Whitehead, who own extensive stove works in Erie, Pa., have a great variety of stoves made in new and desirable styles. Dealers visiting this city will do well to examine their assortment at their wholesale sample rooms, No. 30 Lake street.

7.30 Gold Bonds.

Northern Pacific bonds, bearing 7 3-10 interest, payable semiannually, receivable for lands at an advance of ten cents on the dollar, and each $1,000 bond secured on five hundred acres of land, are for sale by Lunt, Preston & Kean, general agents, Chicago.

Watchmakers' Attention.

A. Lipman, at the money loan office, corner of Clark and Madison, is in want of a competent watchmaker, who is also a qualified engraver.

Fall Styles.

New designs in ladies' hats just received at Webster Bros.', 66 Wabash avenue.

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27—11 p. m.—War Department, Signal Service, United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of Commerce.

[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The barometer has risen in the Rocky Mountain stations and in the Northwest since yesterday afternoon, with a decided fall in temperature. Rain and clouds have been reported west of Iowa, but pleasant weather has generally prevailed in the Gulf States. The pressure has risen slightly in the Gulf States, with southerly winds and pleasant weather. The centre of the storm [illegible] [illegible] Northern Georgia has advanced rapidly toward Ohio, and thence northeastward to Central New York, where it has the general character of a cyclone. Heavy rains have fallen from Central Lake Erie, northeastward. Brisk southerly and northerly winds have prevailed from Virginia to Massachusetts.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and warm pleasant weather are probable for Monday for the Southern and Gulf States; cool weather, with northwesterly winds, from Lake Huron to New York and Virginia; brisk southwesterly winds to-night on the New England coast. Generally clear and clearing weather on Monday from Massachusetts to Virginia.

THE BUFFENBARGER CASE.

The Discharge of Mrs. Colburn.

London, O., (Aug. 26), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

This morning, upon the opening of the Court, Mr. John F. Chapman, of the counsel for the prosecution, announced that, after consultation with his colleagues, it had been determined by them to proceed with the argument of the motion to dismiss pending upon the adjournment of court last evening.

Mr. Rankin then arose and addressed the Court in a lengthy argument. He was followed by Mr. Chapman, and the closing argument was then made by Mr. C. N. Olds, for the defence. Immediately upon the conclusion of Mr. Olds' remarks, Justice Crabb delivered his decision sustaining the motion to dismiss the case.

The scene in the court-room upon the announcement by Justice Crabb of his decision to dismiss the case was one of the most stirring and touching character. A universal shout of exultation burst from the throats of the assembled multitude that crowded every part of the court-room, and was taken up from the trembling air in a [illegible] [illegible].

Ladies sprang to their feet and waved their handkerchiefs; gentlemen arose and swung their hats, and a scene of wild enthusiasm occurred. A general rush was made for the acquitted lady, and congratulations were bestowed and a hand-shaking indulged in, grateful to receive but painful to experience. Tears were visible in the soft eyes of the ladies, and even stalwart, strong-hearted men were seen to weep. No one that I have yet seen or heard of here believes there was the slightest ground in fact for the cruel charges which have been brought against this innocent lady by one of two bad people, with the expectation of gain or influenced by motives of revenge.

A remarkable feature of this case, and one which renders the acquittal of Mrs. Colburn doubly satisfactory to herself and friends, is the fact that not a single witness or a solitary syllable of evidence was adduced on behalf of her defence.

This was not because there was no evidence which could be produced, for counsel for the defence had made the most ample, systematic, and thorough arrangements to meet any exigency which might arise.

Counsel for the defence were constantly in receipt of letters and telegrams from all parts of the country—from medical experts and from persons who were acquainted with important facts connected with the case—offering suggestions and disclosing information of the most material character.

This prosecution, based upon nothing, and having its origin in the envious hearts of bad men, is probably one of the boldest and most audacious attempts to win a fortune by removing the rightful possessors that was ever attempted. That poison was found in the stomach and liver of old Buffenbarger, cannot be doubted. That it was placed there by some designing hand other than that of Mrs. Colburn is equally clear. When it was placed there, or by whom, is not yet determined; but that is a question which, in the progress of events, is not unlikely to be unravelled. The end is not yet. Doubtless an investigation will soon be set on foot which will completely turn the tables and develop the details of a conspiracy as devilish in its conception, and wicked in its designs, as the heart of man could devise.

Dr. Vandeventer, the prosecuting witness in this case, silently vanished from this place a day or two since, and has not been heard from.

This medical gentleman represented himself as being a resident of Versailles, Brown County, Illinois, and as being a son of one of the sisters of old Peter Buffenbarger, and consequently a nephew of that deceased individual. I am able to state, from authentic information, that no such man resides in Brown County, Illinois, or owns a foot of its sacred soil, nor any man of a similar name. He is a myth, a delusion, and a fraud.

It has also been ascertained that old Buffenberger never had any relative of the name of Vandeventer, or Vandeevender, living in Madison County, Ohio, or any other locality on the habitable globe. The records fail to disclose any such patriarchial family tree to the Vandeventers.

This being the case, the identity of Saul Vandeventer becomes a question of speculation and melancholy doubt.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

When the decision was rendered, a shout of joy burst from the crowded court-room that rang throughout the building. Mrs. Colburn, already moved to tears by the eloquent appeal of Mr. Olds, broke completely down when a number of ladies, the friends of her whole life-time, crowded to her side and showered congratulations upon her.

Mr. Colburn had sat all through the investigation apparently unmoved, and with a natural air of confidence about his every attitude and movement, but when the acquittal of his wife was pronounced, his whole frame shook with emotion, and he too broke down in tears.

Justice Crabb was surrounded by the citizens of the place when he came down from the bench, and openly congratulated for his conduct and decision in the case, and then the excited spectators and participants in this most remarkable proceeding slowly moved away to reflect upon the immediate past or speculate upon the future.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of CHICAGO COMMANDERY, No. 19, K. T., this Monday evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. Workon Order R. C. By order of E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M. Regular convocation this Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Work on the M. degree.

J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

DENTIFRICE.

DR. PRICE'S

Tooth Lozenges.

They will remove Tartar in ordinary cases. They will heal and harden the gums and give an exquisite perfume to the breath.

GRAPES.

FRUIT.

California Grapes.

200 Cases of choice Muscatel Grapes just received at No. 11 Dearborn-st., corner of South Water-st.

R. LIND.

GROCERIES.

1871. 1871.

GROCERIES

$3,000,000.

DAY, ALLEN & CO.,

34 & 36 RANDOLPH-ST.,

CHICAGO,

Are selling at the rate of Three Million Dollars per annum

WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF TRAVELLING SALESMEN!

And INCREASING every week.

REASON: We sell Goods at less rates than any other House!

Our Fall Stock Is Now Arriving, AND IS IMMENSE.

Merchants visiting our city will SAVE MONEY by calling on us before purchasing.

Orders by telegraph or mail will receive prompt attention, and at as low rates as if here in person.

TEAS.

We can and will sell FIVE PER CENT LESS than any other House, as our importations are much larger, receiving large invoices by every steamer.

FRUIT JARS.

PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.

Warranted Reliable. Easy to Open or Close.

VERY LARGE EXTRA DISCOUNT For the Balance of this Season.

Making Prices almost as low as Common Jars, that the Great Popularity of the

PROTECTOR JARS

for Reliability, Simplicity, and Cheapness, may be so extended as to Command the Preference over all other Fruit Jars in which Merit entitles it.

HOUSEKEEPERS—BUY, AND TRY Preparatory for next year's wants.

DEALERS PROTECTED AGAINST STOCK CARRIED OVER.

We will refund next season the difference in price, if any, on all JARS bought of us from this date and carried over. It is not likely next year's rates will be near so low as the inducements now offered.

Cohansey Glass Manf'g. Co.,

M'f'rs of Window Glass, Bottles & Vials.

49 North Third-st., Philadelphia.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

OUR FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE WOOLLENS FOR MEN'S WEAR ARE DAILY ARRIVING.

Our semi-annual DISCOUNT of 10 per cent, for THIS SEASON, ceases at 6 o'clock 31st inst. A word to the wise, &c.

ELY,

Draper, Tailor, and Importer of FINE WOOLLENS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Also Dealer in Choice NECK WEAR, LINENS, &c., &c.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S CIDER VINEGAR.

Celebrated for its Purity, Strength, and Palatableness. Warranted to keep Pickles. First Premium awarded at the United States Fair, Illinois State Fair, and Chicago City Fair. Largest works of the kind in the United States. Established 1861.

CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING,

339 and 341 State-st.

Also, a superb article of WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

BILLIARD HALL.

A CARD.

Having assumed sole proprietorship of the BRUNSWICK BILLIARD HALL, Nos. 123, 125, and 127 Washington-st., I take this opportunity to return my personal thanks for the liberal patronage it has enjoyed when owned by myself and recent partner. I beg also to offer my assurances to the public that, as heretofore, it shall be conducted in a manner worthy of a continuance of that favor which has made its fame so widespread. By employing the most qualified and courteous assistants, and a personal attention to the comfort and wants of my patrons, I trust not only to retain the former prestige of the hall, but to gain daily accessions to the number of its visitors.

JOSEPH BRUNSWICK.

SHADE TREES.

Park and Street Improvement.

Silver Maple, beautiful, fast grower, easily transplanted. Delivered on car at Normal, Ill., this fall.

[illegible]

Address F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of August, 1871, the co-partnership heretofore existing between J. M. Brunswick and Joseph Brunswick, under the firm of J. M. BRUNSWICK & BROTHER, was dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business of the late firm will be adjusted and paid by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

J. M. BRUNSWICK,

JOSEPH BRUNSWICK.

The business of the late firm of J. M. Brunswick & Bro., in the manufacture and sale of Billiard Tables and materials in all its branches, at Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, will be hereafter conducted under the same style and exclusive control of J. M. Brunswick, who continually asks a continuance of the liberal patronage so long enjoyed, in this trade for the past twenty-five years.

J. M. BRUNSWICK.

EYE AND EAR.

DR. HENRY OLIN,

Operating Surgeon for Blindness, Deafness, and all Diseases and Deformities of the Eye and Ear. Artificial Eyes inserted. Office, 128 Clark-st., Chicago.

HOTELS.

ST. CAROLINE'S COURT HOTEL,

Elizabeth, near cor. Washington-st.

[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.

WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY,

Wholesale Dealers IN BOOTS & SHOES,

69 & 71 Wabash-av.,

CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST CUSTOM BOOTS IN THE WORLD.

They are made from best Chicago Upper!

They are made from over-weight Sole Leather!

They have solid Sole Leather Counters!

They are Hand-Pegged!

They are Hand-Sided!

They are every pair WARRANTED!

They are sold of any sizes required

They are sold AT LOW PRICES!

ALSO, PATENT SADDLE-SEAM BOOTS,

The best seam in existence, for it is IMPOSSIBLE for it to rip!

ALSO, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF PATENT WATER-PROOF SHOES,

For Women and Misses.

These goods have been thoroughly tested, and are as represented, thus enabling LADIES to wear a cloth shoe throughout the entire Fall and Winter without overshoes, which has before been impossible except at the daily risk of wet feet, and consequent illness.

ALSO, an immense stock of CUSTOM-MADE and EASTERN goods, of all varieties required for the Fall Trade, which we are at all times happy to show to our friends and patrons of the last eight years, and to merchants generally.

Boot and Shoe Pacs, and other Lumbermen's Goods, A SPECIALTY.

E. S. PRATT & CO.,

COMMISSION

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Second Floor, 44 Wabash-av.

Great Bargains always to be obtained.

REAL ESTATE.

MAPLEWOOD

Adjoining Old City Limits, four miles from Court House, accessible by steam cars and omnibus. Large frontage on Humboldt Boulevard. Parties purchasing this property avoid city taxes. Lots for sale and houses erected on easy payments.

A. R. WING & CO.,

85 Washington-st., Rooms 1 & 2.

FINANCIAL.

DRY GOODS BANK.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, New York.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WM. P. BRINTNALL, President.

CHAS. E. HOGERT, Cashier.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.

The Largest Assortment in the West. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

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During the continuance of the Camp Meeting at Desplaines the following trains will stop at the camp grounds:

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GRAIN SHIPPERS' MEETING.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY GRAIN SHIPPERS.

All country grain shippers controlling 20,000 bushels or over each Corn are urgently requested to meet in Parlor No. 1 Tremont House, August 29, 1871, at 9 o'clock a. m. By request of three shippers that control 300,000 bushels.

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Cream Baking Powder,

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Are the GREAT KITCHEN LUXURIES. They are not equalled by any of their kind in the country for [illegible] [illegible]

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Washington-st., opposite Opera House, Chicago.

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The Old Original Twenty-five Cent California Meal Restaurant,

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[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

WALTHAM WATCHES.

$14 A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

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94 TO 104 WABASH-AV.,

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FOUR MONTHS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

"Poor Miss Finch."

A new and beautifully illustrated serial story, by WILKIE COLLINS,

Author of "The Woman in White," "The Moonstone," &c., has just commenced in

Harper's Weekly.

New Subscribers will be supplied with the Weekly from No. 760 [illegible] [illegible] for One Dollar.

[illegible]

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THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT!

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145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!

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FOR WHOLESALE BY FRANK STURGES & CO.

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GAYLORD LACKAWANNA COAL,

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By E. COLBERT,

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Tells all that is known about Star Chemistry, and the conditions of existence on Planets and Stars.

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Tickets to and from all the principal points in the United States and Europe. For [illegible] apply at the Company's office, to JOHN G. DALE, [illegible]

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Look to Your Children!

The Great Soothing Remedy.

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EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

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LAW SCHOOL. Instruction and Officers for 1871-72.

[illegible]

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NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is situated on the St. Joseph River, eighty miles east of Chicago, via Michigan Southern Railroad, and two miles from the flourishing town of South Bend. [illegible]

[illegible]

Dyhrenfurth College.

The COLLEGIATE AND HIGH SCHOOLS for boys, the YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, and the BUSINESS COLLEGE have been new and elegantly furnished, and will be re-opened Monday, September 4. For Scholarships and Circulars apply at 116 and 118 Randolph-st.

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary,

15 and 17 South Sheldon-st.,

Between Randolph and Washington, Chicago, Ill.

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CHARLOTTE L. GRIGGS, Principal.

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WILL RE-OPEN SEPT. 14.

For catalogue apply to

REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D.,

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KEMPER HALL,

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St. Francis Xavier's Academy,

185 WABASH-AV.

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MISS LATIMER'S SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

121 Chicago-av., will reopen September 11.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMIC INSTITUTE,

[illegible]

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,

413 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

MISSES E. & B. GRANT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, 247 North Dearborn-st., will open Sept. 13. For circulars apply at the school.

[illegible]

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.

Proposals will be received until noon of the 12th inst., for the erection of a

UNION SCHOOL BUILDING,

In St. Joseph, Michigan.

Plans and specifications may be seen in St. Joseph on application to Wm. C. Stewart, Moderator, or at the office of E. Hale, Architect, No. [illegible] Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. Proposals will be received for the entire contract, or for the mason's and plastering work, carpentry and joiner work, roofing, painting, glazing, each separately.

Address proposals, endorsed, "Proposals for Union School House," Wm. C. Stewart, St. Joseph, Michigan.

The Board reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals will be received by the Chicago and Atchison Bridge Company, at the office of the Company, in Atchison, Kansas, until September [illegible], 1871, for the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

President C. & A. Bridge Company.

Atchison, Kansas, August 21, 1871.

AUCTION SALE.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August [illegible], 1871.

[illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry. [illegible]

[illegible]

LAKE NAVIGATION.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

For Silver Islet, Ft. William, and North Shore points.

The new, first-class steamer

CHICORA.

[illegible]

GRAPES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

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A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED for the purchase of a stock of hardware [illegible]

A SPECIAL LOT OF ART GOODS FOR [illegible] Address D 28, Tribune office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED, GOOD PAYING [illegible]

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DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN WISCONSIN [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN [illegible]

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR AN ACTIVE man to purchase an interest [illegible]

FOR SALE—HAVE BUSINESS WHICH CAN [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE TO RENT [illegible]

MILL TO RENT IN TOPEKA, KANSAS [illegible]

MILL OWNERS—UNION PACIFIC FLOUR [illegible]

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, DOING AN [illegible]

NEW MERCHANT STEAM FLOURING MILL [illegible]

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A MILL FOR SALE [illegible]

THE DRUG STORE COR. STATE AND FIFTEENTH [illegible]

THE FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL OF A FIRST-CLASS boarding house [illegible]

TO LEASE, FIXTURES, &C., OF A GOOD [illegible]

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$200 WILL BUY THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a grocery store [illegible]

$500 WANTED—A LADY OR GENT WITH [illegible]

$500 RETIRING PARTNER LEAVING [illegible]

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92 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS [illegible]

95 JEFFERSON-ST., BETWEEN MADISON [illegible]

167 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRABLE [illegible]

278 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER [illegible]

296 AND 298 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS [illegible]

328 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY [illegible]

384 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED [illegible]

395 WABASH-AV., CORNER HUBBARD-CT. [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT MERCHANTS' [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—LODGING AND WASHING FOR [illegible]

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND [illegible]

BOARD—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—OUT-DOOR WORK [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—$250 A MONTH! [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S GREAT [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—A WEEKLY SALARY [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR NOVELTIES [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—EXCITING [illegible] to LEON LLOYD & CO., [illegible]

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A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE [illegible]

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE [illegible] F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

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TO LEASE—FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY [illegible] GEO. TAYLOR, [illegible]

TO LEASE—VERY CHEAP, A DOCK [illegible]

TO LEASE—WABASH-AV. PROPERTY [illegible] CHAS. H. R. [illegible]

PERSONAL.

P[illegible]

THE MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

for September opens with an exceedingly improbable but curiously metaphysical story by Bayard Taylor, called "Twin-Love," in which is narrated the mental troubles of a young woman who married one of twin brothers who were more inseparable in their physical and spiritual relations than the famous Siamese pair. H. B. Hudson, a new contributor, is represented by a pleasant but rather didactic poem called "Learning." Wilson Flagg, who has made horticulture a life-long study, contributes a genial home paper on "The Field and the Garden." Miss Putnam continues her thoughtful essays on "American Life in France," discussing in this number the system of French education and press espionage. Celia Thaxter furnishes a little poem called "In the Lane." De Forest's story of "Kate Beaumont" is continued to the thirtieth chapter. T. G. Appleton is represented by a very brief but very excellent paper on "The Flowering of a Nation," which might have been expanded without loss of interest. "A. W." contributes a very clever pastoral poem called "Foreshadows." Fresh instalments of Henry James' "Watch and Ward," and Mr. Howell's "Wedding Journey," add to the interest of this number. "H. H." (Mrs. Hunt) continues her sketchy and gossipy "Encyclicals of a Traveller," and recalls some pleasant reminiscences of Rome and Venice. Mr. Fields' "Whispering Gallery" is still devoted to Dickens, and contains a number of his letters. The admirers of Dickens will hope that Mr. Fields' delightful recollections of the great novelist may not speedily end. Bret Harte is represented by a poem, "A Greyport Legend," and a story, "The Romance of Madrono Hollow." The latter is a characteristic episode in frontier life, although not as striking in the narrative as some of his earlier sketches. The poem, however, is very beautiful, and of a much higher order of merit than most of his poetical writings.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

opens with an admirable paper on the French Canadians, by Dr. Bacre?, of Montreal, with very full and very complete illustrations of costume and village life, and among them a portrait of Sir George Cartier and a superb engraving of a French trapper from Louis Frerot's statuette. William Wells contributes an instructive sketch of Gerhard Kremer, the geographical Mercator, whose third centennial was recently celebrated in Germany. The sketch is accompanied by a very striking portrait. "Whose Wife Was She?" is a pleasant story by Saxe Holm. J. T. Headley contributes a sketch of "Mountain Views and Adventures," introducing exciting episodes in Alp-climbing. The paper is well compiled, but does not compare in interest with the narrative of Mr. Whymper noticed [illegible] paper illustrative of scenes from "The Marble Faun." The facts and figures of the present experiment in "Chinese Skilled Labor" at North Adams, Mass., are given by Hon. Y. G. Shanks. "The River of Egypt" is a paper on the Nile and its mysteries, accompanied by a map, with special reference to Scriptural allusions to "the great river of Egypt." "Peter Bloch, a Hartz Legend," is a capital story by Susan Archer Weiss. "An Adventure in Japan," by Gilman P. Briggs, narrates a tragic episode of Japanese life. Alexander Hyde, a New England teacher of many years experience, argues for the education of the sexes together in the higher schools and colleges in a paper entitled "The Co-Education of the Sexes." As an indirect branch of the Woman Right's Movement the paper will attract general attention. George MacDonald's serial, "Wilfrid Cumbermede," reaches its forty-fourth chapter. Under the title of "A New Study of an Old Force," James Richardson examines the recent experiments of the famous medium, Mr. Home, but without arriving at any practical conclusions. The poetry of this number is much better than usual, and embraces "The Songster," a midsummer carol by Edmund C. Stedman; "A Woman's Execution," a sketch of a scene from the common history of Paris, by Edward King; "The Cloud and Fire," a hymn by Samuel Wolcot; and "The Elms of Old Trinity," by H. T. Tuckerman, a forcible poetical protest against a recent act of vandalism in Newport, R. I. In "Topics of the Times," Dr. Holland writes about "The Riot of Romanism," "Women in the Colleges," and "American Sunday Schools." The "Old Cabinet" discusses the "Ideal President," "Disgrace," and "T. Moran's Portfolio." "Home and Society," always full of charming material, is devoted to "Aquaria," "Floors," "Awnings," and the "Game of Parallels." "Culture and Progress at Home" is as readable as ever, and the number closes with some funny outline scenes from Shakspeare.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

for September opens with an illustrated paper by Edward Whymper, the well-known traveller, called "Scrambles Amongst the Alps, in the years 1860-'69." The present instalment is only the first two chapters of a long serial narrative which will be fully illustrated, and will contain, amongst other matter, an account of the author's ascent of the Matterhorn in 1865, when four of his companions were killed. Taken in connection with the recent work on Alp-Climbing, by Prof. Tyndall, the narrative gains additional interest, and will be eagerly sought for. The illustrations which accompany it are admirable, and are from the pencil of the author himself. E. F. Buffet asks the question, "Shall We Throw Physic to the Dogs?" and answers it in a common-sense way by protesting against the extravagant use of medicines, and arguing for the efficacy of fresh air exercise. The story, "Not Pretty, but Precious," is concluded in this number. Thomas Dunn English contributes a rather striking poem called "Leonard Erinleigh's Shadow," in the negro dialect of Eastern Virginia. Under the title of "The Monumental City," J. W. Palmer contributes an interesting historical sketch of Baltimore. The sixth part of "Wild Ireland," by B. Donbavand, is finished. Caroline A. Burgin contributes an instructive paper on "Insect Locomotion," which will be of special interest to young naturalists. The remaining contents are two stories—"A Stained Web," by Lucy Hamilton Hooper; "At Sea in a Sail-boat," by Charles L. Norton; a sonnet by Paul H. Hayne, and "Clytie Listening," a charming poem, by Howard Glyndon. "Our Monthly Gossip" is devoted entirely to European matters, and embraces some reminiscences of Venice, a discussion of Russian and Spanish politics, and a sketch of the Beguinage of Ghent.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD

for September opens with a review of Prof. Krauth's recent work "The Conservative Reformation and its Theology, as Represented in the Augsburg Confession and in History and Literature of the Evangelical Church," under the title "The Reformation Not Conservative." The gist of the article is, that all that is true in Lutheran theology is in the teachings of the Catholic Church, and all the rest is error. "Genzano and Frascati" is the title of an article describing two Italian towns and their religious festivals. "A Page of the Past, or a Shadow of the Future" sketches the lives of James Duchett, an English priest, and of the Pere de Ravignan. "The Liquefaction of the Blood of St. Januarius" is a detailed narrative of the pretended annual miracle at Naples, accompanied by a wood-cut of the reliquary containing the vials of blood. "Egyptian Civilization According to the most recent Discoveries" is an article abounding with curious information. Mr. Carlyle is made the subject of an interesting article, the writer taking him to task for a remark in an Edinburgh Review article on "The State of German Literature" against Pere Bouhours, the Jesuit. "America's Obligations to France," traces the moral and material help this country received from France during the Revolutionary war. The stories in this number are new instalments of "The House of Yorke" and "Our Lady of Lourdes;" "Lucas Garcia," from the Spanish of Fernan Caballero, and "The Good Gerard of Cologne," a thirteenth century story by Rudolf of Ems, compiled after the German of Carl Simrock.

THE RADICAL

for September opens with a paper on the Paris Commune, by W. J. Linton, who traces its weakness to its isolation, and sees in it a gain for Republicanism, although it was a failure. "The New Protestantism—Its Relations to the Old," is the title of a discourse delivered before the Alumni of the Divinity School of Harvard University, last June, by William J. Potter, in which the spirit of revolt, during the last generation, against all the traditional forms of authority in the Christian Church, is discussed, and modern rationalism ably defended. C. A. Bartol contributes a very pleasant and simple little sketch on "What the Birds Say." C. C. Shackford furnishes the ablest and most scholarly paper in the magazine, being a masterly analysis of the skepticism of Bayle, the writer of "The Philosophical Dictionary," and predecessor of Voltaire. Several pages are devoted to pithy notes, and among the book notices there is a very readable review of M. D. Conway's new work, "The Earthward Pilgrimage," by Mathilde Blind. There are two poems in the number, "A Drifting Soul," by "S.," and a translation of the "Permit," from Goethe's "West-Easterly Divan," by "F. W."

THE GALAXY.

The GALAXY for September opens with the closing chapters of Justin McCarthy's story, "My Lady Judith," and not a few readers will be gratified to reach the conclusion. Charles Sibley contributes a poetical gush of sympathy for "The Burden of Paris." "Southerner" writes a very practical and valuable paper on "Agricultural Labor at the South." Rose Terry furnishes a very pretty little poem called "Miss." T. B. Perkins contributes a paper on "Perpetual Motion," which contains a record of the curious experiments made from the time of Wilars de Honecourt, the first seeker after perpetual motion, in 12[illegible], down to the present. Mary L. Ritter furnishes a clever translation of Schiller's "Youth by the Brook." "The Nether Side of New York," which has been running for some time in the GALAXY, is devoted this month to "Outcast Children," and is full of suggestive material for the philanthropists. The remaining contents are almost exclusively stories, including "Ought We to Visit Her?" "Pearl-Hunting in the Pomotous," "Lese Amour," and "The Eustace Diamonds." "The Scientific Miscellany," "Current Literature," "Galaxy Club Room," and "Nebulae" are well prepared. But as a whole this number is very dull and heavy.

THE ALDINE,

which may now fairly be called the most artistically illustrated publication in America, is just out for September. Its illustrations are "Father's Picture," a superb full-page figure-piece, after Hoffman; a view of Ulm Cathedral; "The Knight of Fortune," a full-page allegorical picture, after Hennesey; "Sabbath Eve," after [illegible]; "Northern View of Castle Tyrol;" "[illegible]," an exquisite animal picture by Guido Hammer, and a pretty little forest interior. Too much credit cannot be given the publishers for giving the public such magnificent works of art as are published in the ALDINE monthly. There is nothing of the kind in this country, and it may be questioned whether any of the foreign journals, except the London Art Journal and the German [illegible], can at all compete with it. The literary contents are also excellent, and embrace "The Territorial Development of Russia," by W. L. Alden; "The Father," a [illegible] of one of Bjornstjerne Bjornson's [illegible] little stories; a description of Castle Tyrol; "Love Among the Doctors," a story, by Annette L. Noble; "The Aged Minnesinger," a poem, by W. L. Shoemaker; "Bianca," a story from the French; "The Art of Giggling," an essay, by A. S. [illegible]; and "Closer than a Brother," a poem, by Sarah Doudney.

THE CHICAGO MAGAZINE OF FASHION.

Mrs. Rayne's excellent magazine of fashion is out with the latest details of the fashions for the fair creatures. It opens with the music of a very pretty reverie for voice and piano, by Mazurette, the pianist who has recently come among us to reside. Mrs. Lewis' story of "Anna Grafton" advances three more chapters. Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm contributes one of her plain, practical, sensible articles on "Woman's Dress," which no one will follow. Eugene J. Hall furnishes a poem called "Social Distinctions," which is illustrated with comical silhouette sketches. The remaining contents are "An Incident of the Siege of Paris;" "Riverside;" "Mosaics;" "Hints on Good Breeding and the Usages of Society;" "The Dining Room;" "The Way Divorces Grow;" "Eclipse;" a complete illustrated digest of the fashions, and a very pretty poetical tribute to the memory of Phoebe Cary, by Mrs. Rayne. We are glad to see that Mrs. Rayne does not lower the standard of the magazine, but, on the other hand, improves it each month. It is a model for all the magazines in the country devoted to the specialty of female raiment.

THE ECLECTIC.

This excellent old magazine of foreign literature keeps up to its usual standard of entertaining and useful variety. The September number contains an article on "Charles Dickens," from Blackwood; "A History of the Commune of Paris," from the same; "The Tasmanian Devil," from St. Paul's; "Under the Mountain," a story from Cornhill; another instalment of "Patty," from Macmillan; Original Letters of Mary Russell Mitford, from Chambers' Journal; "Marat," from Temple Bar; "The Planet of Love," from St. Paul's; in addition to a judicious selection of minor matters, and copious editorial miscellany. This number also presents a striking portrait of Max Muller, the linguist.

VAN NOSTRAND'S ECLECTIC ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

The September number of this excellent magazine is filled with its usual variety of selections from home and foreign engineering serials, the principal topics being "The Mount Cenis Tunnel;" "The Earth a Magnet;" "Progress of the Iron and Steel Industries of Foreign Countries;" "The Selection and Use of Stone for Architectural and Engineering Purposes;" "Solar Heat and its Influence on the Earth's Rotary Velocity," by Ericsson; "Concrete;" "The Natural History of Paving Stones;" "Application of Ammoniacal Gas as a Motive Power," and "The Durability of Cast and Wrought Iron for Engineering Structures." There are a large number of papers in addition to those above, but the latter are among the most important.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL

for September makes his appearance promptly, sword and flag in hand, and as trim and bright as ever. The little people will find many things to interest them in this number, and among them "Little John's Kite Line," by Augusta Larned; "Our Second Trip to New Almaden," by M. E. Bannister; "Lady Griselle Baillie," by Mrs. S. H. A. Hunter; "Summer Days at Kirkwood," a charming story, by Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller; "My Young Family," by Mrs. Julia P. Snow; "A Shower of Lead," by Olive Thorne; a letter from Susy Sunshine; "The Loss of the Mary Jane," by Hope Buhler; "Art Amusements," by Martha Powell Davis; "Birds and Their Ways," by Mrs. P. V. Hathaway; and a large variety of charades and puzzles.

Miscellaneous.

We have received from the publishers FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE and FRANK LESLIE'S BOYS' AND GIRLS' WEEKLY, neither of which present any special excellence worthy of notice.

We are indebted to the publishers for the monthly part (No. 29) of APPLETON'S JOURNAL. Both in its literary contents and its illustrations it takes a high place in periodical literature. Mr. Fenn's drawings of "Picturesque America" alone are worth the price of the volume.

A new paper, devoted to literature, art, music, fashion, etc., has just been issued in New York, called the CHAPERON.

We are indebted to the publisher, Carl [illegible], for the first five parts of his musical monthly publication, called THE EXCELSIOR [illegible], containing some thirty or forty pieces of simple church tunes for choir use.

We are indebted to the agent, Mr. R. C. Haynes, for a copy of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S INTEREST TABLES, arranged for the averaging of accounts. The tables have been prepared with great care, and are unquestionably the most complete ever published. Its figures are so arranged as to enable the accountant to obtain the interest on odd amounts without referring to different parts of the book, each column showing the interest on any sum from $1 to $10,000. It is remarkably comprehensive, as it gives the basis for computing interest at all rates per cent. By its method the averaging of accounts is rendered easy and simple, dispensing with computation of time, multiplication and division. The fact that the accuracy of these tables is attested by the United States Treasury Department, and that they are used in that department as well as in the principal banking houses of New York and Philadelphia, ought of itself to be a sufficient endorsement for the business men of Chicago. Mr. Haynes is canvassing the city, and we cordially recommend his valuable work to our merchants.

THE MUSICAL INDEPENDENT—Messrs. Lyon & Healy's excellent paper—is just out for August. It contains a very remarkable paper on "Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt;" "Beethoven's Pianoforte Sonatas," by Ferdinand Hiller; "Music in Bethlehem;" two more chapters of Wohlfart's "Practical and Theoretical School of Modulation;" editorial correspondence from Oberlin and [illegible]; "Organ Tuning;" a well-selected digest of musical intelligence, and sixteen pages of music, including "Farewell Beloved," for piano, by [illegible]; "Sweet Home," arranged for piano by Rimbault; "Weary," a song, by Virginia Gabriel; "The Creator's Masterpiece," song, by Abadie; and "Little Sings on Yonder Tree," a ballad by Lambert.

OUR MONTHLY for September contains the following articles: "The How and the Why," Part I, by Edgar Fawcett; "The Poet and His Heart;" "The Mantle of Elijah," chapters xxv and xxvi, by George Lee; "An Old University in China," by W. A. P. Martin, D. D.; "How Aunt Susan Voted," by E. W. C.; "Leaves from the Note Book of a Village Doctor," concluded; "The Author of Waverly," by David Magill; "Early History of Our English Bible," by Lydia Warner; "Sic Transit Gloria Mundi," poetry; "Egotism vs. Self-Knowledge," by Rev. A. T. Pierson; "Insect Prophets," by Rev. Samuel Findley; "The Starry Galileo," by the editor.

EVERY SATURDAY for the week ending September 2 contains a fine medallion portrait of Earl Russell; views of Abbotsford and Melrose Abbey; sketches in Scott's library, and six scenes from his novels; six sketches illustrative of life on Mississippi steamers, by Waud; and a superb full-page picture called "Heigh-ho! the Wind and the Rain!" after a painting by MacWhirter, of the London Royal Academy. We are also indebted to the publishers for the monthly part (August) of EVERY SATURDAY.

The first number of a quarterly journal of microscopy and the allied sciences will be issued in this city, on the 1st of October next, under the auspices of the Illinois State Microscopical Society. S. A. Briggs, Esq., will be the editor. It will be called THE LENS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September contains its usual amount of miscellany, and, in its own specialty, examines the characters of Hon. John A. Bingham, Miss Burdett Coutts, Edward H. Ruloff, and Rev. Samuel J. May, D. D.

The CONGREGATIONAL MONTHLY (bi-monthly part) for September contains the following papers: "Religion According to Carlyle," by Rev. J. E. Dwinell, D.D.; "Porphyry," by Rev. Enoch Pond, D.D.; "The Germs and Germination of English Congregationalism," by A. B. Ely, Esq.; "Doctrinal Preaching," by Rev. S. L. Blake; "The Sama-Veda," by John Avery, A.M.; "Fifteen Minutes' Talk About Colleges;" "The Book Table," and "Round Table."

LITTLE MEN, the amateur magazine edited by W. D. Gregory and C. N. Bishop, has reached its second number. It has decidedly improved, as all little men should. It is also a very ambitious little man, and challenges all the other amateur journals for the championship of excellence. It is an enterprising little man also, having invented a new word, viz. "puzzelist," the party who edits the puzzle column.

THE GOLDEN RULE ROMANCE.

The Government's Version of the Matter—Card from Marshal [illegible].

From the Washington Republican.

The steamship Golden Rule, bearing $1,000,000 in compound interest notes, the property of the government, was wrecked on Ranador reef, in the Caribbean Sea, May 30, 1865. A sensational story was published in a New York paper a few days since, purporting to come from ex-Detective Wood, that the vessel was wrecked in order to secure the money. The absurdity of this charge may be understood when it is stated that the safe containing the money was placed in the hold under the freight, and was in no way accessible. According to the report of Comptroller Taylor, made in May last, the government money carried out by the Golden Rule consisted of $1,000,000 compound-interest notes and $162,150 in 7-30 notes, Treasury drafts, and 5-20 bonds. After the occurrence of the wreck efforts were made, under the personal supervision of Messrs. Rufus Leighton and Victor Smith, who were the agents of the government for the conveyance of the treasure to San Francisco, to reach the box containing the money, which had been placed under a large amount of baggage in the hold; but without success.

After the ship had gone to pieces efforts were again made to recover the box, but likewise without success. A wrecking vessel was then employed, and about the 20th of June, 1865, $169,150 of the 7.30s and Treasury drafts were recovered, some of them being nearly destroyed by the action of the water. Two pieces of iron, supposed to be parts of the box, were fished up, but no portion of the compound interest notes was found. Subsequently the box itself was found and forwarded to the Treasury Department. The lid had been burst open, the bolt of the lock being so bent inward as no longer to retain a hold in the side of the box. The chief machinist of the department informed the Comptroller that the box did not carry any marks or evidence of having been forced open by the use of instruments, but that it was probably broken open by being violently thrown from side to side in the hold of the vessel, and among the rocks after the vessel was broken up. The machinist had examined a similar lock, and was of opinion that the bolt would bend under similar circumstances, especially when there was any movable weight in the box.

No part of the interest notes has been received, notwithstanding unremitting efforts of the department, through detectives and otherwise, for three years or more. Nor has anything been discovered casting suspicion upon the officers or crew of the steamship, nor upon those employed on the wrecking vessel. Although no record of the denominations or numbers of the compound interest notes was kept the Comptroller is of opinion that there were [illegible] notes, each of the denomination of $1,000. From an examination of the records kept by the Register of the Treasury, the Comptroller is convinced that the $1,000,000 compound interest notes lost were of the issue of $22,000,000 of May 15, 1865, $1,004,000 of which is outstanding.

Six years having elapsed since the remittance, and as these notes were past due three years, and not one of them having been presented, but one conclusion can be satisfactory, viz., that the notes were destroyed when the vessel sank, and no longer exist as a charge upon the Treasury. In case they are still in existence, and ever presented for redemption at the Treasury Department, payment will of course be refused. In any event, the government cannot possibly lose a dollar, nor, even supposing Wood's story to be true, can the present administration be held responsible for the non-arrest of the robbers, as the robbery charged was committed in 1865, during the administration of Andrew Johnson.

EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE.

Singular Experiences of Two Women—They Voluntarily Assume a Wild Life—Peculiar Chain of Remarkable Circumstances—The Slater Mystery Solved.

Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Penn., (Aug. 20) Correspondence of the New York Times.

About three years ago there came to Jackson Township, this county, a couple of tramps—a man and woman. The latter was about nineteen years of age, good-looking, even in her rags, and giving evidence of having been used to good society at some time in her life. The man was about thirty-five, with a beardless face, long hair, and attired in a dilapidated suit of corduroy. He was rough and uncouth in manner and language, and evidently had always belonged to the lower order of humanity. They placed themselves in charge of the Poormaster, and for two years roamed about the neighborhood, in summer living in the woods, sleeping in caves, and subsisting on what the town allowed them, and by begging. The man was an excellent hunter, and during his stay in the township he killed eight deer and two bears. They gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Israel Lobdell, but never would tell whence they came, or why they lived in that wild manner. Finally, the people grew tired of their presence, and they were arrested as vagrants and lodged in jail at Stroudsburg.

While in jail the man "Joe," as he was called, took to preaching, and delivered some most singularly unintelligible harangues to fellow-prisoners. But he and his wife were released after a few weeks, and they took up their quarters in Barrett Township. Here they lived the same life they had in Jackson, the only variation being the occasional preaching of Joe about the neighborhood. They remained in Barrett some months, when they were again arrested, and again placed in jail. While in jail this time, the jailer succeeded in obtaining from Joe that he and his wife had come from Long Eddy, Delaware County, N. Y., and that he had a mother living there. To her the woman he called his wife wrote a letter, in an excellent hand, every word correctly spelled, and the punctuation perfect. In the meantime suspicion arose in the mind of the jailer that Joe was not what he claimed to be, but was a member of the opposite sex, which suspicion was found to be a fact by a physician who was called in. This only added to the mystery of the singular couple, so it was decided to take them to Long Eddy and leave them where they belonged.

Accordingly, on Tuesday of last week, Messrs. [illegible] Heller and Henry Shaller, Poormasters of Barrett, left Stroudsburg with the two women in charge. Arriving at Long Eddy, they found that the proper names of the pair were Lucy Ann Slater and Ada Perry, and that they were runaways from the Delaware County Poor House at Delhi. The parents of the first-named live near Long Eddy, but the father is upward of seventy years old, and the mother, who has been insane over twenty years, is also very old, and they both subsist by the charity of neighbors. The two runaways were consequently taken to Delhi, and again placed in the Poor House.

At Long Eddy the authorities from Monroe County were given the following facts in relation to the women in their charge, the history of the younger being told by herself, as follows:

Her name is Ada Perry, and she is 22 years of age. She had lived all her life, up to about five years ago, at South Abington, Plymouth County, Mass., with her parents, who are, or were, highly respectable people of that town. Her father's name was Daniel. In the latter part of 1865 she became acquainted with a young man named James Wright, who accomplished her ruin, and with whom she ran away from home in 1866, her parents having forbidden receiving his attentions. They went to Jersey City, where they lived for some months, when she was deserted by Wright. She obtained information that led her to believe that he had gone away with another woman on the Erie Railway to Buffalo. She at once determined to follow him, and, gathering together what money she could, she started in pursuit. Her money, however, only brought her to Long Eddy, where the conductor ejected her from the cars. She told her story at this place, and she was cared for some days, and an offer made her that if she would return to her parents her expenses would be paid home. This offer she declined to accept, declaring that she could never look her mother in the face again. She chose rather to become a charge at the County House, whither she was sent. Here she became acquainted with Lucy Ann Slater, and a singular attachment sprang up between them, and after about eighteen months' life in the Poor House they ran away together.

Lucy Ann Slater is about 45 years old, and her wild life and exposure and hardship have not obliterated every trace of feminine feature from her face. The following facts are from one who knew her from a girl, and are vouched for as correct:

It is not known where Lucy Ann Lobdell was born, but she came to Basket Station (when it was but a primitive wilderness) with her father and mother, when she was about 10 years old. She was as wild as the deer that then roamed over the hills of Delaware County, and early learned the use of the rifle. At 19, when a settlement of lumbermen and their families had been formed at Basket, she was acknowledged to be the equal of any man in cutting lumber or rafting, and the best shot in the entire settlement, or in any adjoining. She was very handsome, above the average size of women, and, although continually among the men, sharing their labor and their sports, not a word was ever raised against her fair fame. She might have become the wife of any respectable and well-to-do lumberman in the region; but she rejected them all, only to set her affections on a wild and worthless hunter, trapper, and raftsman of Hancock, named Henry Slater. She married this man in 1852. After living with her two years he deserted her, leaving her with an infant two months old. This child she named Mary, and, placing it in charge of her parents, she rejected female attire and assumed the garb of a hunter and trapper. For several years she lived among the hills of Delaware County, the trackless wilds of Sullivan, and roamed as far up the Delaware Valley as Susquehanna County, Pa. Her prowess as a hunter spread far and wide, and she became known as the "Female Nimrod of Long Eddy." In 1855, she wrote, in characteristic style, a history of her exploits up to that time. According to this, she had killed fifteen deer, five bears, and immense numbers of smaller game, besides trapping hundreds of mink, otter, musk-rats, etc. She narrated in this sketch several adventures she had while hunting, and one of which was a hand-to-hand fight with a large she-bear, whose cubs she had killed, and which surprised her while she was skinning them. She killed the old bear with her hunting-knife, after having received injuries from which she swooned before the bear was dead.

What she ever did with the money she must have accumulated in her trapping and hunting no one ever knew. Her child was placed in the Poor house when it was 2 years old, and she had apparently forgotten its existence.

One day, in the year 1860, she applied to the Poor authorities of Delaware County, and asked to be placed in the Poor House, as she was no longer capable of supporting herself, although she appeared well and hearty. She was attired again in female dress. She was admitted to the Poor House, where she remained, always moody and sullen, until Ada Perry came, when she became full of life, and was the most cheerful person in the place, until she and the girl ran away. There is still another chapter in this singular narration of facts. As if Mary Slater, the child, had not suffered enough through the neglect of its mother, the desertion of its father, and the non-possession of reputable kith and kin, she has recently been made the recipient of more direct misery and wrong. When she was 8 years old, or thereabout, a farmer from Tyler Hill, Wayne County, Penn., named Daniel Fortman, took the little waif from the Poor House, and adopted her into his family. She grew up into an interesting young woman, and was much loved and respected by her benefactors. On the farm of Mr. Fortman there was employed last July a young man named Thomas Keats. He naturally became acquainted with Mary Slater, and for certain base proposals made to the girl he was discharged. He then commenced circulating injurious reports against Miss Slater, and Mr. Fortman instituted a suit for slander. On the night of the 16th of July the girl disappeared, and was found next morning several miles from Tyler Hill, in the Delaware River, clinging to the shore of an island at Cochecton. She was rescued, but wandered away and was not found for four days, when she was discovered in the woods, and conveyed to Mr. Fortman's. It was several days before she recovered sufficiently to tell her story, which was to the effect that on the night of her disappearance, she was seized near home by four men, and made unconscious by inhaling something from a bottle they held under her nose. She did not remember anything further, until she was brought to herself by being thrown into the water, from which she was rescued as above. Keats was arrested on suspicion of having caused her abduction, and attempting to have her drowned. He is now in jail at Honesdale, Penn., awaiting trial for the crime.

A Sensation in New Haven—Nearly $1,000,000 at Stake.

A queer story is told, which, if true, will result in vexatious lawsuits and financial loss to several New Haven property owners. It is said that somewhere in the neighborhood of 1775, all of the land lying between Chapel and Court streets, and Church and Orange, was leased by a gentleman named Ball to certain parties for a period of one hundred years. Since that time the land has been built upon, nearly every foot of it being now covered, and the property has been sold and resold, warranty deeds having been given in every case. About ten years ago a Dr. Ball, of Brooklyn, wrote to the heirs of the said-to-be lessor, some of whom are now living in North Guilford in regard to the matter, informing them that the lease would soon expire, and that they should be taking steps to secure their rights. The Doctor dying soon after, the matter was not pushed for a time, but now, it is said, some of the heirs of the ancient Ball are energetically stirring to collect the evidence and facts in the matter, with a view to claiming the property. If this proves to be true, and the matter passes into the hands of lawyers, it will cause a shaking of the dry bones, for the property is probably worth $3,000,000, including the Exchange Building, the block of handsome residences overlooking the Green, the Tontine House, Governor English's iron building, and the New Haven National Bank edifice, besides other valuable structures.

The South Carolina KuKlux—More Scenes of Outlawry and Murder.

The Columbia (S. C.) Union of Wednesday morning publishes three more letters descriptive of deeds of lamentable outlawry and blood in that State, perpetrated by members of the KuKlux Klan. One of these letters describes how 150 masked men rode into the town of Orangeburg on Monday night, and posted on the doors of the public offices, warnings, commanding the threatened persons to resign and leave the country under penalty of death. Another letter, from Newberry, says that Ben. Hair, an old colored man, formerly a preacher, was aroused by the barking of a dog near his house in Newberry, on Monday night. He arose from his bed, and took his gun with the view of frightening the dog away, and went into his yard and discharged the piece. No sooner had he done so than a volley was fired from unknown parties, killing him instantly. He was pierced with six bullets. It is not known that he had ever given offence to any one. He was a poor, crippled, rheumatic old colored man.

The third letter says that on Tuesday night of last week a band of white men visited the house of Bird Sims, a colored man, living about twelve miles from the Court House in Chester, on the plantation of Samuel McLilly, and broke in Sims' house, when they beat him over the head terribly, and then dragged him out into the yard and shot seven bullets into him, leaving him dead. The wife of Sims was unable to recognize any of the parties. Sims was a young man, industrious and peaceable, (so far as is known), and no reason for his murder is known, except that he has frequently said he would never vote a Democratic ticket.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

On the Iron Mountain Line.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—[illegible]

On the Philadelphia & Erie Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—A collision of passenger and freight trains, to-day, on the Philadelphia & Erie Road, killed Conductor Hyman, Engineer McCormick, Fireman C. Brown, of Lockport, and Ward, of Bellefont; and Mr. [illegible], of St. Joseph.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

The week just closing has presented very few new features, either in finances or general business. The impression seems to be increasing that money will continue comparatively easy all the fall and winter. This encourages the belief in higher prices for stocks and securities generally. During the past week there has been something of an improvement in prices of railway and other speculative stocks, and it is believed that there will be a considerable advance during the next few weeks. Northwestern and Rock Island, in which two stocks Chicago people are largely interested, have advanced about 3 per cent since last week. It is thought that owing to the increase of business which the Rock Island Road will get from the Southwestern—now just about completed—the Rock Island stock will reach much higher figures before the end of September. One of our most prominent and conservative Western capitalists bought 2,000 shares of Rock Island a day or two ago, not as a speculation, but to keep as a permanent investment.

The wheat speculation seems to have paused, and the "bulls" will probably endeavor to hold prices about where they are until they can secure a settlement with the "shorts."

The amount of currency going to the country continues only moderate, but it is believed the country is already tolerably well supplied with currency to move grain.

Money continues superabundant, and is to be had at 7 and 8 per cent.

Exchange was somewhat firmer to-day [illegible] from 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The Manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending August 26:

Date	Clearings	Balances
Aug. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	14,098,678.79	1,447,612.10

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the past week, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

[illegible]

The following were the closing prices:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: [illegible]

oats, 10,300 bu No. 2 do; 98 cars rye, 24 cars barley. Total (1,277 cars) 577,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 8,421 bu wheat, 1,744 bu corn, 3,819 bu oats, 807 bu rye. Withdrawn for the during the week: 42,604 bu wheat, 14,607 bu corn, 16,000 bu oats, 3,623 bu rye, 5,306 bu barley.

There was rather less doing than usual to-day on 'Change, though considerable activity was displayed in pork and corn. The general tendency in grain was to lower prices, owing to larger receipts, and the shipping movement was a tardy one.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged. A total of 100 brls was reported sold at 90c, some buyers falling back in view of the easier feeling quoted from New York. The market closed steady.

Lake freights were less active, at unchanged rates. A total of ten grain charters was reported, which will carry out 122,000 bu wheat; 141,000 bu corn; 35,000 bu oats, and 20,000 bu barley. Sail rates to Buffalo were 5c on corn, and (nominally) 5½c on wheat. Steam to Buffalo was 5½c on wheat. Through rates were unchanged, at 24c for wheat, and 22@23c for corn, both to New York.

Provisions were steady, with more doing in pork, which was in especially good demand for September, at yesterday's inside quotations, while the more deferred options and cash lots, were a shade firmer. Lard was firmly held, but not in much demand. The demand for meats was reported fair, and yesterday's advance was fully maintained, though buyers were generally offering ¼c less. The shipments of meats during the past week have been very liberal, even for the packing season; amounting to 1,281,112 lbs shoulders, and 709,300 lbs middles; besides 3,007 brls pork, 1,944 tcs lard, and 820 tcs hams. The market closed at the following range of quotations: [illegible]

Flour was more active, principally on the lower grades, which were wanted on Canadian account; the demand was so good as to clear the market of all the offerings of this class of flour. High grades were held firmly, but were not active, the demand being confined to the local trade. [illegible] Total, 1,240 brls.

Wheat was unsettled and nervous, being 3c lower on seller the month, and 1¼c lower for next month, though Liverpool and New York were both quoted higher. The receipts were larger, and reports from the country indicate a still further augmentation of volume. This fact unnerved buyers, especially on car lots, as all the purchasing of current receipts recently has been to apply against options on the last day of this month. Some parties have been practising a part of the same tactics employed during the first half of this month: they bought up car lots, which they sold at top prices to the combination on the last day, and settled their own shorts on the average of the day, making 4@5c per bushel out of the operation. They have bought a good many car-lots since then, but grew scared to-day and withdrew, leaving the market to be supported by the combination. There was almost nothing done in seller the month—a few lots only being sold in settlement. In seller September business was spasmodically active, but buyers were less anxious, and any persistent effort to sell would probably have produced a bad break in prices. [illegible]

Corn was nervous at an average decline of ¾c for next month, and ¼c for this, though reported stronger in New York. [illegible]

Oats were very steady, and moderately active, but ¼@½c lower than yesterday, there being little or no shipping demand, while the speculative inquiry was not urgent. [illegible] Total, 112,800 bu.

Rye was rather less active, at about 1c decline, owing to more liberal receipts, and in sympathy with the weakening in corn. The demand for shipment was much less urgent than heretofore. [illegible]

Barley was moderately active, but again easier, the market declining 1¼c under the influence of increased receipts. [illegible] Total, 35,800 bu.

There was a moderate inquiry for dry goods to-day, but prices were firm and unchanged. Groceries were fairly active on local account, and for the staple goods quotations were firm and substantially the same as on Friday. The inquiry for boots and shoes was light. Drugs and chemicals were less active. The stocks are ample. Lumber was in urgent demand on Eastern shipping account, and prices were fully sustained. Seeds were quiet, with sales of timothy at [illegible], clover at [illegible], and flax at [illegible]. There was only a light movement in oils, and aside from lard and turpentine, both of which were firm, with an advancing tendency, the prevalent feeling was rather easy. [illegible] The leading features of the hide market were substantially the same as noted for two or three days past. The arrivals continue light and short of the demand, which is steady and fair, and all prime offerings were promptly taken at the quoted prices. [illegible] Hay remains dull, without any perceptible change in prices. [illegible] There is a steady, fair consumptive demand. [illegible] The stocks are increasing. There was a good demand for coal in car lots to supply the country trade, but the city retail trade was a little slack. [illegible] Fruits were dull and unchanged in price. There was a reasonably active demand for fish, and the general market was quoted stronger, though nominally values were unchanged. Cattle remain dull at about previous rates. Hogs were in light supply, and prices were firm. The Journal of Commerce gives the following:

[illegible]

LATER.

On the Afternoon Board wheat was moderately active, and very irregular. Seller the month opened at $1.18, and advanced to $1.20 at the close, with numerous settlements. Seller September was weak, opening at $1.12 and declining to $1.10¾ at the close. No. 2 corn sold at 44¾@45c seller September, and 46½@47c seller the month, both closing firm at the outside. Provisions were active; we note sales of 1,000 brls pork, buyer the month, at $12.65; 500 brls do cash at $12.87½ (a special brand); 500 brls do, buyer February, at $13.00; and 100,000 lbs short ribs at 6c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending Aug. 26.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

BEEF CATTLE.

[illegible]

THE MARKET.

[illegible]

HOGS.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the week, and for the corresponding period last year:

[illegible]

REMARKS.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—Received to-day, 140; this week, 4,301; shipped to-day, 296; shipped this week, 1,316; received last week, 3,134; shipped last week, 698. [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 26.

CARGOES—The offerings to-day were large for Saturday, and only a fair amount of trading was done. Prices, however, were firm and unchanged. Shingles, lath, and pickets were steady.

We note closing prices as follows:

[illegible]

Following were the ruling rates of freight from the points named to Chicago:

[illegible]

AT THE YARDS.

[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Albany Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

[illegible]

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....Aug. 26.

[illegible]

CLEARED....Aug. 26.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Clark,

[illegible]

Private Matters.

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin.

[illegible]

The Ladies' Friend.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Wilted Down.

[illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY.

Breaking Up of the Summer Season.

A Jersey Tragedy—Murder at Cape May.

A Syndicate.

Social and Government Notes.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.

Business opening for the fall, politics opening for the fall, fashions for the fall, fall housekeeping, all coincide that the summer must stop at the pleasure-sides. The negro waiters, paid $20 a month and brought far Northward from Baltimore and Washington, to be discharged at the convenience of the hotels, and left to grope their way back, are now seen repairing to the depots, light-hearted in the face of winter.

"How many of them are provident?" said I to friend Cake, at Cape May, who employs above 300.

"About ten per cent. The rest gamble away their money at euchre, poker, and 'Boston,' and God knows how they get home. Their quarters are regular club-rooms, and they often anticipate their earnings."

MURDER AT CAPE MAY.

There has been a murder at Cape May within the past week, and it was a phenomenon of fashion to see the mile of road leading out to the scene crowded for several days, with dashing barouches, pony-carts, and basket and umbrella wagons.

I was one of the marvel-hunters, blood never losing its fascination; but what interested me above all, was the insight into Jersey social and legal life afforded by this mysterious crime.

Cape May, as I have already stated, is an island, made so by a little crooked salt inlet which at one place comes up into the town and is bridged at frequent points. The part of Cape May city on the mainland is not included within the incorporation, and has no police, gas, taxes, &c., corresponding to the city's. Hence the characters who wish to escape arrest or blackmailing by the five Dogberry's police, go over the bridge, leaving behind them only Lehr's gambling house and two or three of the principal female hostesses. (Lehr, I may say here, is a lean, lazy-looking man, while his fat chef d'enfer follows him about, with a most cherubic countenance, as if he got all the nutriment and Lehr all the bones. The familiar invariably fattens on the gambler's melancholy.)

There is a haunted house across the bridge, where the Mayor of Cape May lives. Chains rattle in that house; things back in it; the devil keeps the rest down, but the Mayor of Cape May holds a charmed life, probably because he never was woman-born.

You pass the house, and take the broad, sandy carriage road to the northward, and after seeing some cottages on the roadside, and entering a sort of boggy farm-land country, a pair of frame houses are seen on opposite sides of the road, three hundred yards apart. Jersey families, of approved genial ignorance, live in these dwellings. The man in the farthest house, accompanied by his wife, was paying an evening visit to the family in the other house. About 9 o'clock he said good-night, and went out into the black air, his wife following a few feet aim. Just outside the gate, as he was stepping down into the road, a shotgun was discharged from a bush, within a yard of his body, and he fell dead in the path. The assassin was behind a fence in the field where the bush grew, and when the woman had alarmed the house they had just quitted, and the host and his wife had lighted a lamp, trembled a quarter of an hour, and at last staggered out single file with a loaded shotgun, there was nothing to be seen but the dead man, lying with his feet to the fence, his groin and bowels filled with shot and powder.

All Jersey sprang to the supposition that a stranger must have done it—"strangers" being supposed to possess the only grievances or wilful wickedness hereabout—and, as the murdered man had once driven some newsboys off his melon-patch, all the newsboys at the Cape were arrested forthwith. Newsboys with shotguns are as rare elsewhere as angels with jews-harps. The persecuted newsboys escaping, public opinion concentrated upon one "Dutch Pete" as the assassin, there being no further motive known than that Dutch Pete had once robbed a hen-roost, and in New Jersey the robber of roosts is the common enemy of man.

The Philadelphia detectives, looking at the subject by the oblique, as is their fashion, came to the conclusion that the murderer was a Jerseyman, and, possibly, one having relationship, expectations, or involved dealings of some sort with the family. They pointed to the flinty, tearless, unbereaved, unindignant look of his widow, and shook their heads with the weight of wisdom.

After talking with the man at whose house the deed was done—a nervous, timid, shrunken specimen of the American freeman—and studying the improbabilities of the murderer returning a long way to Cape May in the midst of the alarm succeeding his crime by a single road and bridge, and to a town with only one outlet, the railway, and that vigilantly watched, I also felt satisfied that one of his neighbors had waylaid and shot him, possibly for ulterior gain, but probably for revenge.

HABITS OF JERSEY.

And hearing this Jersey host speak, the idea dawned upon me that perhaps the crime sprang from the interminable small litigation which rages in this State, where nothing is left to arbitration, common sense, magnanimity, or time, but the Justice of the Peace is appealed to on a question involving a dollar, and the amusement of three-fourths of the year is suing for damages and costs.

"I don't say nothing," said the man at whose gate his friend was shot; "we do a pile of thinkin', but we're afraid to say who we suspect. My life's in danger, you know. They might come and burn my house. I got my eye on a man, but I shan't say nothin'. It's the business of the lor (law) to do the chargin' of the murder on folks. They can't get no opinion out of me till the time comes. I'm a great thinker."

Here was the reductio ad absurdum of a society rallying about the Law. We often feel incensed at communities which are a law unto themselves, where an aggrieved person goes in pursuit of justice with a pair of derringers, but, in a meaner sense, the sin of barratry is as intolerable. The nuisance of the man who sues is almost equal to the nuisance of the man who kills.

New Jersey is charged with being the Commonwealth of plaintiff and defendant. Nothing is too low or too delicate to be a matter of damages. Perpetual reliance upon the law leads to perpetual use of it; the Jerseyman amuses himself with terrors until he is a hampered being. He is always "restraining" something, "warranting" somebody, and he will see his neighbor shot down at the gate without lending his advice or suspicion to the officers of the law.

The government of the watering place towns of New Jersey was originally made very severe under the presumption that severity was needed to protect visitors and residents against the crowds of cities. As a consequence, much going to law has made these places nearly inhospitable, and, besides, the freedom of democratic life is restricted amongst the "natives" by the frequency of law suits. Of all Americans, the Jerseyman is governed too much.

This State has a remarkable character among American States; it is a political Belgium, with this difference, that Belgium exists by the will of its neighbors, and New Jersey exists by their necessities.

THE DAILY STRANGERS.

The word "strangers" is of every-day use here, meaning Americans who must pass through or stop in the State. In the sense of "guest," this word is never applied. It means, by deliberate definition, somebody not entitled to the common franchises or courtesies of neighborhood esteem. To molest a passing traveller or his goods with tolls, to sell out of the State in his markets, to be his pilot coming home to port or look to his wreck for profit, to abandon all usual modes of livelihood when he seeks the convenient seaside to spend the summer, and to take to the small modes of back-driving, to a makeshift—these are established Jersey methods and errors. The par value of the stranger is cast up in the Jersey mind like a stock in Wall street every year. The Jersey law is clapped to him without remorse. And failing, at certain seasons of the year, to find any strangers who will stop long enough to be preyed upon, his habits of litigation return to plague the investor.

New Jersey is a mistake; it was never meant for a separate colony, and was long attached to New York. It was the Duke of York's property, and the founder of Pennsylvania brought it up by hand. It furnishes the strongest argument extant for centralization, for it blocks up the way, not only by topography, but by premeditated mischief, between great cities and sections.

A hotel proprietor of Jersey related to me an incident of his sailing through the inlets above Egg Harbor, when suddenly his yacht was disabled, and he had to seek shelter and highway ashore.

The first farmhouse he came to would give him no assistance with shelter or horse. The man had a horse, but he would not let it go out.

At the second house, so isolated that a stranger should have been welcome for mere companionship's sake, the traveller inquired: "Have you got a horse and wagon, my friend?"

"Yes."

"Can you take me to Mechanicsville?"

"No!"

The fellow, meantime—a well-to-do farmer—went on eating, with his wife and family, nobody but the children looking up.

"This is hard," said the "stranger," distressed.

"What'll you give?" asked the male model of chivalry.

"Anything that's fair!"

The man looked up at this windfall.

"It'll cost you three dollars, and you may have something to eat with us if you want it."

"Very well. I will take a cup of coffee, I believe."

"We don't have coffee," said the man, curtly again.

"Let him go without," said the woman, scarcely in undertone, "if he is too good to eat what we do."

The man, after taking his own time, dressed himself as if for church, and drove the traveller over the distance agreed upon without going out of a walk and without [illegible] a cheerful word.

"This was not the [illegible] Jerseyman, perhaps not the average Jerseyman, but it was [illegible] Jerseyman. [illegible]

will be at the risk of being arrested for larceny.

There are fine exceptions in Jersey life and society, for this land is still open to some American influences; but it is capable of proof that in New Jersey the votes of men are offered for sale and bought in the market more freely than in any other Northern State, not excepting Rhode Island.

In the town of Salem, according to the testimony of eye-witnesses, bribery and vote-buying are open features of the election system, and each party, with its table piled full of notes or gold, shamelessly sets its estimate upon the par value of a fellow-Jerseyman's honor. Nobody is prosecuted for this flagrant and shameless corruption; it scarcely evokes comment, so old and approved is it.

THE CHIEF OF THE SYNDICATE.

"How did you obtain the word syndicate, Mr. Cooke?" said I to our great loan-taker, last Saturday, as he sat in his dimly day-lighted back office with his Secretary, an old schoolmate of mine, writing industriously near his elbow.

"A syndicate," (pronouncing it cat) said Mr. Cooke, "is a term used, I believe, to represent a powerful association of wealth, money, or their apposites, and it seems to be a proper word, as it was suggested to us, and has the authority of former usage on important occasions. It is 'pool' on a greater scale."

While we were speaking, persons came in the office—clerks, I suppose—announcing Mr. So-and-so, Cashier of the Danville, the Bloomsburg, the Lehigh, and this and that bank, all stated to have intentions upon the fifty millions of the 5 per cent loan allotted to the United States. Meantime, Mr. Hugh McCulloch, the London end of the Jay Cooke establishment, appears to have acted with extraordinary promptitude as a banker of standing; for the eighty millions he was entrusted with, according to a telegram received while I was in Mr. Cooke's office, was all gobbled up by Europeans in a single day. Perhaps it was the strengthened credit of the United States that did the work, accelerated by our recent peaceful intentions, disposition to "tackle" and reform grievances, and make wise treaties in the face of our deepest prejudices.

The word "syndicate," whatever its origin, has passed into the street, and the boys have taken it up as an amusing term of Quixotic accouterment and girls. Mr. Evans, the State Agent, and his ring of spoilsharers, are said to have formed a "syndicate;" "syndicates" arrange to go up and whip a man, to take a drink, etc.

Mr. Cooke further explained that it was in a certain sense a "syndicate" which had taken ten millions of Northern Pacific Railway bonds, and he promised to show me the list of subscribers, men capable, he said, of building the whole road out of their private resources.

He said a very good thing relative to this railway, viz.: that money subsidies from government to construct railways were received upon false business principles, that they led to extravagance in building the road, to systems of deadheading and dependency, and that ultimately the road had to be paid for anyway, by the maturity of its subsidy bonds. He explained that the Union Pacific Railway was built when flour was fourteen dollars a barrel and iron twenty odd dollars per ton, prices 200 per cent in advance of those contracted for by the Northern Pacific Railway. He alleged that the road would be built from Duluth to the Missouri River for less than $30,000 a mile, and that the iron had long ago been shipped for the Columbia River end, and work quietly begun there. The Canadian Government had given assurances of its cordial co-operation. Pennsylvania State industry would receive $25,000,000 for iron and supplies to this road. He said, further:

"We are not the proprietors but only the financial agents of this road, but we want to give anything we take hold of a good beginning, and we raised the sum of ten millions in advance for the company. We have been the agents to sell the first mortgage bonds of more than twenty railroads and there is not one of those bonds that is not at a premium to-day. We feel the same confidence in recommending these."

A CORRECTION—NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

In a letter which I wrote to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE about three weeks ago, the cost of the Northern Pacific Railroad was stated at 200 millions of dollars.

To this large aggregate the railway management objects, and explains that in one of their early reports this figure was hinted at as the extremest possible cost of the enterprise.

In the latest published report of Edwin F. Johnson, the engineer in chief, he makes allusion to his own prior error upon the same head, and remarks:

"General Spalding's surveys in Minnesota and Wisconsin, made with a view to ascertain the cost of the road, led him to estimate for his 233 miles about $15,000 per mile less than my estimate for the same distance. If the difference is as great relatively on the remaining portions of the road, the whole cost will be reduced to $125,000,000, and I think will not much exceed that amount if built with care and judgment."

The financial agents of the railway take ground, however, that the whole road can be built for a gross expenditure of $90,000,000. This is not three times the capitalization of the New York Central Railway.

Whatever the cost of this work may be—and any data upon the subject are more or less wide or wild—there can be no question that the conductors of it are striking out boldly and liberally, and are entitled to encouragement from "mouths of wisest censure."

Since I am on the subject of corrections, let me refer to a recent statement, spoiled in the telegraphing, wherein General Hartsuff explained my version of Sheridan's promotion to the Lieutenant Generalcy in place of George H. Thomas.

It appears from Hartsuff's statement that there was a choice, that the promotion was not made in the line of seniority of commission, and that General Thomas was not the choice. The late Major General expressed his sense of disappointment to Colonel George Stoneman, and one or two others, with whom he maintained intimate relations, and the story was related in these letters, as it came to me conversationally, and printed in quotations. Grant has since had Stoneman retired, by a personal order, three grades below his right, for telling me this story.

I am always glad to correct an error of fact, and there has been very little occasion to do so in this correspondence, although I have written in the past three and a quarter years about 750 of the long columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. It is the business of a careful writer to consider that nothing can be made interesting, and it is therefore my profoundest solace to observe old Statistics, who was fed up for art on slate pencils, occasionally express his disapproval of the interestingness of GATH.

CONNOLLY'S ACCOUNTS.

An Inspection of Them at Last Afforded—The Items Published in the New York Times Fully Proved.

From the New York Times, Aug. 26.

On inquiry of the Clerk of the Common Council, yesterday morning, our reporter was informed that the city accounts sent by the Mayor to that board, and referred to in his message as being open to public inspection, had been returned to the New York Printing Company, immediately after the adjournment of the board on Wednesday last; that the envelope containing them had not been opened, and that consequently he was unable to say in what form the accounts were made out. On visiting the Board of Supervisors, the counter-documents transmitted to that board by the Mayor were produced, and our reporter was allowed to inspect them. They are in manuscript, comprising some 1,000 pages of large folio size. One batch of them purports to be a valuation of the real estate belonging to the city, made by Courtland Palmer, A. J. Bleecker, and A. H. Muller, a synopsis of which has already been published. The others are endorsed "Account of claims audited and paid by the Comptroller in 1869, 1870, and during the first quarter of 1871."

They give the date of the drawing of the warrants, the registered number of each warrant, name of the person in whose favor it is drawn, and a brief statement of what it is drawn for, as "Repairs to Armories and Drillrooms," "Carpets Furnished County Offices," "Salary," &c., but no further details.

A careful comparison was made by our reporter between the statement of accounts published in the Times on Saturday, July 29, and the accounts furnished by Mayor Hall and the Comptroller, and the result was that, save in a few unimportant items, the correctness of the accounts published in the Times were fully confirmed. Further, however, a number of warrants were found to have been paid to Ingersoll & Co. and A. J. Garvey subsequent to the dates up to which the Times' accounts ran.

Thus, on June 25, a warrant was made out to Ingersoll & Co. for furniture, for $30,000, and on February 4, 1870, A. J. Garvey received $62,342 for repairs to the Register's office. On August 31, 1870, Ingersoll received two warrants, one for $43,000 and one for $8,062.00. On August 31, 1870, George S. Miller, for labor and materials furnished to various county offices, was paid $28,373.76; on September 27, $30,000; on December 20, $47,630.28; and on the same date, a further sum of $38,168.15. On August 31, Mr. Garvey appears to have received a warrant for $60,758.46, and on December 20, one for $55,664.53. On the same date Keyser & Co., for plumbing, were paid $30,[illegible]40, and A. J. Smith, for carpets, $47,[illegible]. All these amounts, it must be understood, are in addition to those published in the Times of July 29. The aggregate, it will be seen, is nearly $500,000.

The accounts for the first quarter of the present year were only cursorily inspected. The warrants detailed there, however, appeared to be chiefly for salaries.

"Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce"—A West Virginia Goat Case.

From the Wheeling Register.

One of the most grievous faults of our present judiciary system is shown in the multiplication of petty cases that are carried from the Justices of the Peace to the Circuit Court, to the obstruction of the more important business and the ultimate cost of the people of the State. In nearly every Circuit Court in West Virginia the docket is crowded with cases involving small sums and slight interest originally, but now claiming the attention of the court and the services of juries, to the exclusion of cases of much more importance. The docket is clogged with business that ought not to be permitted to enter the Circuit Court at all, but should be adjusted by some inferior and less costly tribunal having final jurisdiction.

Look, for instance, at the somewhat celebrated "goat case" that is still pending in the Circuit Court of Ohio County. A citizen of this county, whom we will designate as Y, had a goat worth, perhaps, ten or twelve dollars, that sometimes trespassed upon the premises of his neighbor W. On an unlucky day, W, being much annoyed, took his gun and shot the goat. Y sued for damages occasioned by the loss of the goat, and the case was tried before a justice of the peace in the spring of 1870. A jury of six citizens was empanelled in accordance with the provisions of our code and [illegible] At the second trial the jury awarded to Y damages in the sum of $20. To this W demurred, and appealed to the Circuit Court. The case was heard at the June term of 1870, and the jury of twelve men disagreed as to the proper finding in the case. Another trial was had at the October term, and a verdict of $12.10 was found in favor of Y. In the meantime, and prior to the finding of this verdict, W claimed to have tendered to Y the sum of $15, the effect of Y's non-acceptance of which would have been to make him responsible for the costs that had accrued during the progress of the suit. This alleged tender was denied by Y, and at the March term in 1871 a jury was empanelled to ascertain the fact whether or not the tender had been made. The jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and again at the June term in the present year another jury was discharged before arriving at a decision of the case. In this shape the case stands at present.

In the meantime the costs have been growing enormously. The account upon the books in the clerk's office now stands as follows:

Y's COSTS.

Clerk's fees	$ 23.00
Sheriff's fees	11.90
Witnesses' fees	45.70
Justice's costs	33.35
	$114.95

W.'s COSTS.

Clerk's fees	$30.35
Sheriff's fees	14.75
Three juries before the Justice	18.00
Witnesses' fees	46.45
Docket fees	5.00
Justice's costs	10.50
Total	$125.25

It must be borne in mind that this $240.20 does not include all of the costs that are properly chargeable to the case. Four jury trials before the Circuit Court have been had, and their cost has been paid out of the pockets of the people of the State; the time of the Court, paid for the general taxation, has been occupied; the time of citizens, as jurors and witnesses, has been consumed; the attorneys on each side are to be paid by the parties themselves; and, unless some decision is speedily arrived at, the total costs will probably exceed $500, all on account of a she goat worth about $12 two years ago.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Leaving for Home—Making Farms—A New Town and its Progress—The Laramie Plains—The Farmers' Club—Sheep Husbandry—Shipping Beef in Bulk—Native vs. Texan Stock—Gramma Grass—Snow Falls—Durhams the Best Stock for the Plains—Iron and Coal—A New Dairy District—Homesteads—The North Park—Winter Pasture—The Rainy Region—Tree Planting—Buffalo and Indians—A Pleasant Surprise—Kansas City—Shaw's Gardens.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 21.

AUG. 15.—The editorial party leaves Denver for Greeley this morning. The road runs near the South Platte River, in the valley of which are large farms, mostly devoted to stock. The hay crop is being cut, and a large number of teams from the city are hauling it. It is sold at ten to twelve dollars a ton at the meadows, and fifteen to eighteen in the city. It is made from a coarse kind of native blue joint grass, that has been subject to irrigation. The railroad company have a large quantity of lands along the track, but no one would purchase them on account of their dryness, as in their present condition they are only fit for pasturage, and this pasturage is divided between the domestic stock and the antelope, of which I have seen hundreds in this part of the Territory. As I said, this tract of land that borders the Platte River, and which lies but a few feet above the bottom lands, has been neglected, though offered at three dollars an acre. The reason is, that the isolated settler cannot command water for irrigation, as the ditch or canal must commence at the foothills and wind along the summit of the prairie slope for more than fifty miles, in order to be made available. This requires a large outlay of capital. I learn that this canal is being surveyed, and that the railroad company are soon to let the contract; and I would say just here that we have in Illinois ditch and grading machines well adapted to this work, with which it can be done by horse power. The ditches are wide and shallow, and are of a uniform depth, as they follow the contour of the ground, in order to maintain a certain grade, which is a fall of about five feet to the mile. This makes the ditches often very crooked, but avoids any deep cutting or filling, which is very undesirable. In the old ditches about Denver there are deep cuts, fillings and many flumes, as they are called, or rather aqueducts, to carry the water over the low points, but in the new system the point is to keep up the levels, without regard to distance. The result is that, in carrying water to a given point, the distance is very much increased. So soon as this ditch is completed, this forty miles of uncultivated land will be made a garden. The price of the land has been advanced to an average of fifteen dollars an acre, and what was before unsalable, will have ready takers, for every acre of it is capable of growing forty or fifty bushels of wheat per annum. There is no other way to make these lands available for agriculture without the aid of extensive capital. Irrigation is possible for the farmers along the river bottoms, but to carry the water long distances on the plains is quite another thing.

We cross the Platte at Evans, where a colony is making good progress, as they have a small ditch taken out of the north side of the river. The colony that first settled at this point made a failure, but the whole thing has been reorganized and is now in quite a healthy condition.

The party intended to have spent a day with the Chicago colony at Longmont, but were detained so long in the South Park that the time could not be spared for the purpose.

At the depot the party was met with teams, that took them over the new-born city that had arisen on a cactus plain within the last eighteen months, and along whose streets murmured the snow water that had traversed the newly-formed artificial water-course for fourteen miles, and at one point five miles from the old bed in the Cache le Poudre River. A large canal of three miles is nearly completed for manufacturing purposes. This is intended for a flouring mill of four run of stones, which is nearly completed; a woollen mill, paper mill, foundry, and other machine shops. The head is fourteen feet for overshot or turbine wheels. This looks a little like business; but we must bear in mind that the people coming to this part of the country are not of the old style pioneer, but have come to make homes and to build up a permanent business; in short, they have come to stay. This was started as an Eastern colony, but its live men, at least its most prominent men, are from the Mississippi Valley—Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio taking the lead, and nearly all the goods sold in Greeley and Longmont are purchased in Chicago. Illinois and Indiana supply a large share of the agricultural implements, wagons and furniture for Colorado and Wyoming. California will soon lose her fruit trade, as the Valley States are looking in this direction, and their fruit is sought after as being of better quality. Last evening a hotel keeper called me to his back yard to show me two barrels of "States apples" that he had just purchased. "There," said he, "are apples that have flavor, and which I can buy at reasonable prices." They had cost less than a third the price of California apples, and worth more than double for use. A car load of fruit of ten tons costs for freight $7.50, against about $1.75 from Quincy, in the heart of our fruit region.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

In the evening the party met the Farmers' Club, and discussed tree planting and irrigation. The planting of shelter belts is of the first importance, for without them orchards can be of no value, as the winds come without warning, and at times blow with great fury, and when it does rain the large drops are hurled to the earth in no gentle manner. For these reasons, if for no other, there must be shelter belts to break the force of the wind, or the fruit would be stripped from the trees.

Tree-planting was urged for another consideration. There is no hard wood in all this region, and oak plank costs 10 cents a foot board measure, while native pine (Pinus Ponderosa) lumber sells at 3 to 4 cents at the yards. But of this there is no adequate supply, as the fires in the mountains destroy large tracts of forests annually, and at this time they are raging for a hundred miles, and so dense is the smoke that the view is cut off at times, as the wind shifts. The trees recommended are, first, the European larch, which will supply fencing, railroad ties, and many needs of the farm, as well as a part of the material for implements, as the timber is strong, elastic, and durable. Ash, oak, ash-leaved maple, willow, and the soft maples were also highly commended. Great care must be had in the planting. The soil must be moistened before planting, but it must not be kept saturated with water. Mr. Meehan suggested that the loss of trees thus far had been from the too free use of water. Irrigation, if properly applied, will produce immense crops, but it must not be tampered with; in skilful hands it is a wondrous power, and the conclusion was that all the small fruits, apples, pears, and the early Richmond cherry, may be grown here to good advantage, while with wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes they can beat the Mississippi Valley nearly two to one. At the same time the area that can be irrigated is limited, and behind it lay 400 miles of pastoral lands, without a tree for shade or shelter, and rich as a grazing country, for the stock will thrive all winter on the dry grass. At a late hour the meeting adjourned.

AUGUST 16.

The party reached Cheyenne for dinner. The name of this place is a corruption of Shy Ann. The first lady in this place was Ann ——, a retiring, shy creature, but since, by the law of Wyoming, become a noted female politician. The place was called Shy Ann, but became corrupted to Cheyenne, a sort of Indian appelative. From here to Sherman, the highest point ever reached by steam, it requires two locomotives to haul the train up the steep incline, where the mountain has been smoothed down, for the purpose of the world's highway. A few stunted pines among the rocks that strew this mountain plain is all we have to remind us of civilization. Snow sheds and walls of granite protect the track from drifts. We are now more than 8,000 feet above the sea. To the south are the Black Hills, and far in the distance to the north is the snowy range that feeds the North Platte. So gradual is the ascent that one can scarcely be persuaded that we rest on the crest of the great dividing ridge of the two oceans. We now turn nearly north, and pass down into the Valley of the Laramie, known as the Great Laramie Plains, and stop at Laramie for the night. Here carriages are in waiting, and we drive out to see the herds of cattle and sheep that are being grazed for the Eastern market. The Laramie River supplies abundant water for irrigation, but the great business is stock-growing. Wheat, oats, and vegetables do quite well, but the nights are too cold for corn. Dr. Latham, and others, [illegible] age, the inexhaustible deposits of iron, coal, and minerals that are tributary to the valley. The coal seams are 25 feet thick, and of great extent, while the iron is inexhaustible. Sheep do remarkably well on these plains and the Doctor thinks that they will soon be exclusively used for the purpose of grazing, as foot-rot and scab are unknown, and the wool and mutton are both superior. There are many parks leading out of the valley, and the North Park is sufficient for a small State. What is strange to most persons is the mildness of the climate as you go north of Denver, and especially north of these plains. Dr. L. thinks that the depression of the mountains to the north permits the warm air from the Pacific to pass over, and thus modify the climate. This extends the winter pasturage over a vast extent of country, which must change the whole aspect of stock-growing on this North American continent. That the whole area of the Rocky Mountains is one great pastoral region is now placed beyond a doubt. Thousands of sheep are coming to this winter pasturage, and thousands more are being purchased for the purpose. In this cool climate beef and mutton can be slaughtered at all times, and sent East in refrigerator cars, thus presenting to the markets a better and a cheaper article of food. Heretofore, and, even at present, the larger part of the stock is brought from Texas, but large preparations are being made to raise stock, crossing Texas cows with our best Durham stock. The calves of this first cross are very large, and bring double the price of the Texan stock. The freight on dressed beef by the car load, from this point to New York city, is $1.75 per 100 pounds, and it has been found on trial that it can be transported in good condition, the quarters being hung to the roof of the car, and the car kept cool with ice. A car containing 15 head of fat cattle costs to Chicago $130, or about $7 per head. Our farmers have been surprised at the fall in the price of beef cattle, but if they would come here their eyes would be opened at once. All of the stock men who have met us at this point, and these represent more than 40,000 head, agree that the cost of growing a four-year old steer does not exceed $6. In making this estimate they count no pay for the pasturage, and leave out the cost of the cow. The yearling Texan calf is worth $6 here, while the April and May grade calves are selling for $15 for veal. Mr. Clayton, of Omaha, has 20,000 head here and in the mountains. He cuts no hay, and says he loses none by the winter storms, as they find shelter along the streams at such times. The snow melts on the plains, and seldom falls more than a few inches at a time. The gramma grass is taking the place of the early mesquit or buffalo grass. It is in appearance allied to the blue grasses, though botanists do not so arrange it; but the practical stock-grower will call it the blue grass of the mountain plains.

The snow fall last winter at this point was twenty-two inches, of which the greatest fall was four inches. The moisture of the snow is absorbed by the atmosphere, and when dissipated the grass and soil is scarcely dampened. This accounts for the dry grass retaining its sweetness.

Dr. Latham, who has 5,000 head of cattle, tried the experiment of wintering his full-blooded Durham bulls, two of which came from Kentucky late last fall, and had been carefully blanketed on the journey. On arrival they were turned out with a herd of cows, and ran out during the entire winter, without the least extra care, nor having any shelter beyond the banks of the streams, and yet they came out in fine order this spring, thus establishing the fact that the Durham is the breed of animals for this section; and this I found to be the general opinion. This herd of 5,000 head had cost, for herding and incidental expenses, $7,500, or $1.50 per head. No one appeared to know how many acres of this pasturage was required per head. These lands have not been surveyed, and the herdsmen appeared to think that no one would ever purchase them, as this generation could not occupy all this immense area of winter pasture. But in this they may be mistaken, for right here in this valley of 100 by 30 miles, is to grow up great industries, for here is the iron and the coal that puts in the shade both England and Pennsylvania. A large share of this plain can be irrigated, but its great altitude above the sea will only allow of late vegetables and late crops; but yet it is capable of sustaining a large population, for its area is half that of the State of Illinois. If irrigated for pasture, it is capable of sustaining more stock than the whole of our State, and yet this valley is but a mere speck on the map that covers this immense pastoral region. The cool climate, the thousands of small mountain rills and springs point to this as a most valuable dairy region, whence will come the richest butter and cheese that can be produced. When the land is surveyed one half of it will be subject to homestead and to pre-emption. This will invite to agriculture, for it will divide the country into small farms, and as half of this area can be irrigated, it will supply the mines and the furnaces with provisions. Timber will make but a slow growth, but it will be of superior quality, as the elevation is 7,137 feet. The wheat is yet green, and early potatoes not ready for the table. Native cows have ready sale at $30 to $40 each, while a herd of 5,000 head of Texan cows cost $18 each.

A Mr. Hill has 24,000 head of sheep, and Mr. Maynard 2,000 head. These cost them in Missouri $1.75 per head, but the price has doubled within a few months. The unworked wool of this flock, which have been here one year, averaged 8 10-16 pounds per head, and sold in Boston for $4.31, freight paid by the purchaser. Sheep appear to drive cattle off the range, as they feed it more closely. The middle and long wool sheep do well here, quite as well as the merinoes of Mr. Maynard, as they range over more space during the day. The estimated cost of sheep per annum is 25 cents, with [illegible] cents per head added for shearing. A common hand will shear 25 head per day. There are some dozen varieties of the sage, with other aromatic plants on which the sheep browse, and which adds to the richness of the mutton. In the North Park there are said to be patches of hueds grass, red top and Alfalfa clover, supposed to have been carried there by the Indians of the Pacific Slope. The North Park is estimated to contain 2,000,000 acres of grazing land, peculiarly adapted to sheep-raising.

LARAMIE

is one of the prettiest of villages, with a refined population; schools, churches, a lyceum and brass band, both of which latter turned out en masse to meet us. The former have a library of 300 volumes. A daily paper is well sustained, at $20 subscription. Large numbers of railroad ties are floated down the Laramie for the use of the road.

AUGUST 17.

We are now fairly started for home—dine at Cheyenne, and stop over night at North Platte 91 miles west of Omaha. For the last 100 miles the gramma grass has given a marked coloring of green to the prairie, and we have passed many antelopes feeding in the distance, while herd after herd of cattle have been passed, as we came down the Lodge Pole Valley. We are yet within

THE WINTER PASTURE GROUND,

where no hay is put up for stock. Along this stream irrigation is possible, but the business is stock growing, not culture. We had passed over 270 miles of road with only a few stunted pines in sight, a country once called a waste—a desert—but we saw no waste, no desert, but thousands of cattle on a grassy plain, where the slightest irrigation would make forests grow like magic, and where are to be rich pastoral farms. Our elevation is now only 2,789 feet, a material difference from that of the morning. Here are grown wheat, oats, garden vegetables, etc., for the local demand. Potatoes and onions were fully ripe, and of fine size.

AUGUST 18.

At Grand Island, 154 miles west of Omaha, we enter the winter region, or where hay must be provided for the stock. It is in the Valley of the North Platte, where the grass is green and most luxuriant; in short, it is within the rising belt of the Mississippi Valley, which changes the aspect of things, for here the crops are grown without irrigation and farming assumes its wonted details. The elevation is 1,974 feet, and the winds sweep over the fields with unbroken force. The corn leaves are split and frayed out in the wind, and the spring wheat is less plump than that of Iowa. The farmers are busy in haying, for stock growing is the chief business. Tree-planting has been attended with success, and where belts are planted around 40 and 80 acre tracts we may see large crops of grain and fair crops of fruit. We were shown pod corn 10 feet high, fine potatoes, cabbage, beets, and melons. About the station are fine farms of mixed husbandry, though the herds near by number some 30,000 head. These are mainly driven to winter about 100 miles to the west, in the winter pasturage range. This part of Nebraska is settling up rapidly with single families and small colonies. The rain-fall at this point is thirty inches annually.

TREE-PLANTING.

Mr. G. L. Miller, of the Omaha Herald, has 120 acres planted to the black walnut, now one, two, and three years old, but Mr. M. has committed a serious fault in the distance apart which the trees are planted, which is seven by eight feet. They should have been four by four feet, which would give about 3,000 plants to the acre; but Mr. M. thinks of filling in alternate rows of the European larch. The black walnut is about the poorest tree that can be planted on these plains, for, while young, it has very little value. Few can wait one or two hundred years for this tree to mature, as it must do to be of value. The pines, larch, ash, and maples are of value at almost all stages of their growth, but this is less the case with the white and black walnut. A Mr. Allen is about planting ten sections of prairie to timber, mostly of the European larch. The party advised him to do this amount of planting in shelter belts of four rods in width, as more advisable.

We have been met to-day by several gentlemen engaged largely in farming and stock-growing, all of whom concede that timber-planting is the great need of these plains. When one-fifth of the area shall be planted to forests this will be the garden of the world.

BUFFALO AND INDIANS.

There are few buffaloes on this route and none were seen to-day. At one station we found Mr. Lo and his dirty family engaged in drying buffalo meat. Of course the party must make their acquaintance. The men drew their blankets around them in a most dignified manner, while the squaws squatted on the ground. The older men were armed with rifles, while the young men had bows and arrows. The party had been fortunate in hunting, having as much dried buffalo as their ponies could carry. The buffalo and the Indian are melting away before the progress of settlement, and unless they submit to the restraints of civilization they must both soon disappear.

AUGUST 19.

At an early hour we leave Omaha, and go down the Valley of the Missouri to Kansas City. We are flanked with corn nearly the whole distance, with an occasional field of hemp. The orchards are said to be on the east side of the river belt of timber, as we see very few fruit trees on the route.

AT KANSAS CITY,

Mayor Warren captured the party, placed them in carriages, and drove them about the city for two hours, and then gave them a supper at the Broadway House. It was one of the most pleasant surprises of the whole trip. Kansas City is now a point of great interest, and is rapidly becoming an important mart for the sale and shipment of stock. Kansas City and Denver strike the traveller with astonishment, where all is energy and thrift.

AT ST. LOUIS

Sunday morning found us crossing the iron bridge that spans the Missouri River at St. Charles, and we soon enter St. Louis for a day of rest. On Monday we visit Shaw's Missouri Botanical Gardens, the most extensive of the kind in the United States. These gardens are the creation of fifteen years, from the private purse of one man. The flora and the sylvia of the world have been laid under contribution. The palm-house is a marvel, as, in fact, is each department; but the hours flew on fairy wings before we were aware, and we had to part with our kind host who had shown us through the grounds. Thirty-five men are required to keep the garden, the annual cost of which is $30,000. Mr. Shaw talked of his plans for an endowment, that will be ample to keep this garden for all time, and I trust that at no distant day the capital of the nation will overlook the garden, and remind man that it is good for him to be near a garden, though it is but a faint outline of the one given to him at "the beginning."

RURAL.

A SORROWFUL APPEAL.

The First Misstep—The Path Downward—A Wretched Life—Distinguished Patrons—What Can I Do to be Saved?

To the Lady Humanitarians of Washington City:

I am one of the unfortunates you did not visit while on your tour of mercy, for the reason, perhaps, that my name is not down in the police reports, and I am not known to the masses.

I read in the Chronicle the report, also the able editorial upon the same subject, and tears, bitter tears, ran down my cheeks as I read the testimony of my fallen sisters.

My history is a sad one, and cannot all be told. For the good it may do I am impelled to write this:

I was the only daughter of a wealthy father, who was ever kind to me, and gave every advantage that money could procure. I was educated at ——. After leaving school I spent my summers at Long Branch, Niagara, or wherever I desired to go.

At Long Branch I met an officer of the army, and being young and giddy I was fascinated by his superior elegance of manner and handsome personal appearance. In two weeks we were engaged. He did not wish to marry then, as he had received orders to join his regiment on the frontier, so it was postponed for a year. I still wear the engagement ring. * * * It is the old story. No need to write it.

Six months after he went away I learned he died at his post. I was wretched; what could I do? I became desperate. I went to my father and told him all. That same evening he gave me a sum of money, and told me never to let him see my face again. He never saw it again, for he died within less than a year. All my friends deserted me, and I became an outcast. Not all at once, nor have I descended so low as some of my less fortunate sisters; nevertheless I must, as soon as my face and form cease to be attractive, unless ——, but I dare not hope!

I could not go to my once happy home, so I came to Washington, where society is mixed, and selfishness rules; where each is independent, and no one cares what becomes of his neighbor, where they go, or what they do. I thought I would obtain a position in the Treasury Department, as many ladies were employed in that branch of the government. I applied to a Senator who had known me at Niagara; he made several attempts to aid me in this, without avail. I applied to a member of the House, with no better success. My money was vanishing rapidly. I left the hotel in order to curtail expenses, but I found it difficult to obtain shelter in a respectable boarding-house, unless I was in government employ. I dressed in the plainest garb, although I had six trunks full of clothing. I finally found a Christian woman who took me in. I then tried to get some scholars, but I had no references, and no one would trust me. For two long anxious months I searched for employment, but each day, weary and careworn, I returned to my boarding place more and more despondent. At length Congress convened. I had given up almost in despair, when a "legislator" came to board at our house. By this time I had not $100 left. I did not know how to economize, and soon that little would be gone, and I would be turned into the street. This gentleman gained my confidence, and, in my misery, I told him my story. He was kind and generous; told me I should not want; that he would introduce me to his friends, and help me to get some scholars. His kindness won me—a poor, frail, friendless woman, unaccustomed to combat the cold world, and I loved him with my whole soul. He loaned me money. I would not accept his kind offers of charity, but intended to pay every farthing when I could earn it. His business was so pressing he could not take me to see his friends, but we went to the opera and theatre; we also took delightful little suppers at a fashionable restaurant, and I soon learned to cling to him as the ivy to the oak.

I do not blame him alone. We were both to blame. He gave me money and jewels. We went to Germany the next spring, and spent the summer at Munich, Baden, Heidelberg, and Dresden, where I revelled in nature and art. But the end came. We returned—I to Washington, he to his home. Not being re-elected, he never returned, and I could not go to him. Once more I made an attempt to get employment, but failed, and being now without money, having sent all my valuables to a loan office, and not being able to redeem them, I was left to my last resource.

It is easy to go down. I made one and last appeal to my last friend. He sent me $500. With this I rented a fine furnished house, and for which I paid $250 per month. I now had calls from gentlemen whom I had known at various watering places. Only gentlemen of good social position were ever admitted. Senators, Representatives, and foreign dignitaries are my patrons. They come and read to me, dine with me, sing to me, and momentarily I forget my wretchedness. Surrounded as I am, and have been, with the most refined gentlemen, the highest and noblest, who shower upon me all the luxuries heart can wish, still there is not a more miserable creature in the world.

I attend, every Sabbath, some Protestant church, and no one, unless personally knowing me, ever dreams of the life I lead. My personal appearance and manner insure me the kindliest attention from strangers, yet how I envy the wife of the honest mechanic, as she and her little ones pass my door, gazing at the rich hangings and pictures of my open parlor.

I have prayed my Father in Heaven to send me a friend who would lend me a helping hand to save me from this life of misery, as I dared ask no one else. I could not say to one of my own sex, who has never been tempted, and has not fallen, "Help me, or I perish!"

I have believed that most women are prone to regard themselves as models of purity in contrast with us. Is not this true?

Is your mission to help only those who have fallen lower than myself? Not in sin, for we are all alike, only, that I have been more fortunate in having been educated and reared in refinement, while many others, alike guilty, have never enjoyed my privileges.

You must not censure me for grasping at a straw. I am an unfortunate in many ways. I do not know how to work. I cannot sew. I never did more than hem a kerchief. I am not physically able to labor. Is there any hope for me? Sometimes in church I sit beside some beautiful girl and join my voice with hers in a hymn of praise while she, perhaps, holds half the book. For a moment I forget the past; my heart beats in unison with hers, having drawn inspiration from the sweet, upturned face. But when the confession comes, "We have erred and strayed from Thy ways like lost sheep," (O, how fervently I pray,) I feel that I am too guilty to enter there, and promise myself, each time, "This shall be the last," but the next Sunday I am again at church.

I do not go twice in succession to the same house of worship, for fear I may be found out and denied admittance.

When I hear a lady ask, as I sometimes do, "Who is that lady that comes alone?" I walk faster to get away from such womanish curiosity.

I began this letter only to ask one question, and I have told the story.

I am willing to do anything I can to regain the confidence of honest, virtuous people. Would people trust their children with one knowing who I am? Will not the taint cling to me and drag me down? Will I be trusted, believed in? Will not women say, "Well, who is she, and where did she come from?"

If such would be the case, and I should only be looked upon as a fallen woman and heralded as a curiosity, I would choose to remain in my present career. No matter how depraved I am in your and my own estimation I cannot come to that.

One word more and I close.

What can I do to be saved?

I am willing my experience should be made public, if it can do good by inducing others in my sphere to seek a helping hand to liberate them from a bondage born of hell and the surest and quickest route to perdition.

I want to hear from you. If you are, indeed, what the papers say you are, I will trust you. If there is the slightest encouragement, I will at once dispose of my establishment, carriage and horses, and give all to my friend who will devote it to reclaiming poor creatures who wish to be reclaimed.

If you consider me worth the trouble, you may address ——.

AUG. 16, 1871.

[It is needless to say that the ladies at once communicated with the "unknown," and welcomed her as a useful ally in their work. She will not be "heralded as a curiosity," and inquiries are needless, unless they point directly toward practical use.—PRESIDENT WOMAN'S CLUB.]

THE QUARANTINE CRISIS.

Growing Indignation of the Merchants Against Dr. Carnochan—They Insist upon His Removal—Strong Denunciation of the Health Board's Order.

From the New York Times, Aug. 25.

At last the movement which has for its object the removal of Dr. J. M. Carnochan, and the revision of the Quarantine laws of the State of New York, begins to assume a more tangible form, and is not now confined, as heretofore, to the impotent expression of merchants, who either from fear of quarantine vengeance, or absolute indifference to their interests, were unwilling to place themselves in the breach and battle for their rights. A number of public-spirited gentlemen, whose names are withheld for the present, are working zealously to effect the desire of almost every merchant engaged in foreign trade in this city, and yesterday a representative of the Times was informed that in a very short time everything would be in readiness, and that a committee would be appointed of the leading merchants, whose duty it would be to wait upon the Governor and urge upon him the necessity of removing the present incumbent in charge of the Quarantine at Staten Island. A bill will also be drafted, so amending the Quarantine laws as to prevent a recurrence of the impositions so long practised, which will be presented to the Legislature this winter.

In the address to Gov. Hoffman, the great point will be made that Dr. Carnochan's incompetency and merciless and unprecedented exactions has had and is having the effect of seriously impairing the commerce of this port; and the memorial further states that if that officer persists in his course, there can be no estimate of the injury which he will cause to the mercantile interest generally. The Governor will be told that already overtures have been made from large property-owners at Perth Amboy, in which liberal concessions were offered to induce importers to direct their goods to that port, and it only remains for Governor Hoffman to decide whether he will retain Dr. Carnochan in power, to the serious detriment of the foreign commercial interests, or reappoint some one whose object will be to protect the shipping, instead of making it an object of legitimate plunder. These arguments, the importers and ship-owners say, are no idle threats nor vain boasts. Already the increased railroad facilities for goods destined South and West at Perth Amboy are attracting the attention of shippers, and, even with Dr. Carnochan out of the way, it is a matter of very grave doubt whether Perth Amboy would not still retain superior transportation advantages in the facilities extended by the Pennsylvania Central Railway. This, indeed, is a question, said a very able merchant, that should very seriously attract the attention of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad and of the Erie Railway.

The action of the merchants in directing their vessels to Perth Amboy, and the actual arrival there of a number of very valuable cargoes of sugar from the West India Islands, has aroused the Quarantine officials to the knowledge of the fact that in reality they had "killed the goose that laid the golden egg." And to recover what was lost, at first there was a great outcry of the imminent danger of the city being visited with yellow fever, as it was hoped that this would excite a feeling of counter-indignation against the importers who sought to introduce infection into our midst. This manœuvre, said a shrewd business man yesterday, was Dr. Carnochan's [illegible] game, and he trusted to the irate feelings of an outraged people for justification for any high-handed action he might see fit to commit. The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held on Wednesday, Mr. Commissioner Manierre in the chair. It then transpired that the report caused to be circulated by Dr. Carnochan, in regard to the yellow fever having been introduced into the city by the sailors of the bark David Chapin, recently arrived at Perth Amboy, from Cienfuegos and Zaza, was utterly untrue. Two men belonging to the Chapin were found sick from intermittent fever, at No. 50 Oliver street. They were visited by two Health Inspectors, and, after strict examination, the sailors were allowed to go to their homes, after having had their baggage disinfected. Another man from the same vessel, with the same non-contagious, non-infectious malady, was less fortunate, and was sent to the Quarantine. Dr. Carnochan was present at the meeting of the Health Board on Wednesday, and urged upon the board the following resolution, which every merchant whom the writer met yesterday pronounced infamous:

"Resolved, That the City Sanitary Inspector be, and he is hereby, directed to give immediate attention to this new and repeated attempt at evading the quarantine laws, by removing to quarantine, or to the quarantine anchorage, all such vessels, or vessels and cargoes, recently from ports infected with yellow fever, cholera, or any other contagious or infectious disease, which may arrive at our wharves, or be landed in our city, within thirty days of their Custom House entry or report."

The resolution, it is said, was passed hurriedly without the slightest reflection, and the City Sanitary Inspector said, yesterday, that "he would not take upon himself the odium of its enforcement until the board had reconsidered the order." It will be very plainly seen that it absolutely orders all cargoes and vessels that have passed Dr. Carnochan's toll-gate without paying tribute back to quarantine, where they would doubtless suffer tenfold for their attempt at evasion, and it is a matter of no importance whatever, whether the vessel and cargo comes from a healthy port, and has already performed the regular quarantine duties, [illegible] the grasp of the hungry officials [illegible] extorted. This, in plain language, said one of the Quarantine sufferers, is the spirit of the outrageous order which the Quarantine Health Officer has succeeded in having passed, by the Board of Health. Dr. Cochrane, the Health Officer of Brooklyn, will not, it appears, molest the cargoes of vessels that arrive in Brooklyn with clean bills of health from the Health Officer at Perth Amboy, so that as far as the cargoes of sugar and coffee are concerned, nearly all of which go to the Brooklyn stores, they will not in any way pass through the hands of the Staten Island Quarantine officials, as in transitu they will be in charge of United States Inspectors, and under the seal of the United States Customs, which it is said Dr. Carnochan dare not violate. Yesterday the cargo of the falsely-reported yellow fever ship, David Chapin, arrived at Brooklyn from Perth Amboy, in barges, under the customs seal, and was unloaded and stored in the Pierrepont stores. In this way all the sugar and other merchandise at Perth Amboy, destined for New York, will be brought to the city, and it is only with the vessel over which the United States Government has no control that any difficulty is expected to arise. In a few days the fleet of sugar traders which is rapidly assembling at Perth Amboy will have discharged their cargoes, and will be ready for clearance to New York where advantageous freights await them. One of the vessels will then be despatched to the city to ascertain whether the Quarantine officials at Staten Island proposed intercepting them while en route and requiring them to perform additional quarantine at West Bank. Dr. Carnochan's action with this vessel will then determine the remainder whether they clear for New York, or forfeit their charters and put to sea. In a week there will be not less than thirty vessels of these ships at Perth Amboy, ready to enter the port of New York, and it is in the power of the Quarantine Health Officer at Staten Island to allow them to reach New York without molestation, or drive them to some less extortionate port.

BUTLER AND HAWLEY.

A Statement by the Latter.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Aug. 25.

General B. F. Butler made a speech in Springfield, Mass., Thursday evening, August 24, in which he formally opened his campaign for the Governorship of Massachusetts. He began by violent and abusive attacks upon several newspapers and editors. On my return from the Valley Road excursion, at 9:30 p.m., I found waiting for me a despatch from Mr. Lawson, of the Courant, reporting at Springfield, reading as follows:

"Butler has just said: 'I had General Hawley under my command in Virginia, and I dismissed him for cowardice and incompetency, and he never was seen in the field since.'"

To this astounding and most audacious lie I instantly responded as follows to Mr. Adams, of the Springfield Republican, from whom I had also received a telegram:

"If Butler said I was dismissed or removed from any command, or was ever rebuked for my conduct as an officer, I beg some friend to read this despatch, in which I say that the charge is an infamous falsehood, and the man who uttered it a liar and a blackguard. The last written communication from Butler concerning my conduct was a copy he sent me of his recommendation for my promotion."

This despatch was brought into the hall just after Butler had concluded his speech, and while the audience was still present. Mr. Trask, the President of the meeting, who imitates his master, refused to let the despatch be read. It was Butler's hope to start his slanders twenty-four, or at least twelve hours ahead of contradictions. Fortunately I had friends in Springfield, in the Republican office and elsewhere, and my telegram, branding Butler as he deserves, was sent with the regular associated press despatches.

It appears now that Butler's words were at first incorrectly reported. They were precisely as follows:

"I displaced him from command for inefficiency and incompetency, and he was never seen on the field afterwards."

Though the reporters disagree, the majority think he said "displaced" instead of "dismissed," and in the place of "cowardice and incompetency," used the words "inefficiency and incompetency." I let my original despatch stand. The words "liar and blackguard" have a lawful place in the English language, and, though I am not an impartial judge, it strikes me that this is one of the times when they may be properly used.

My despatch was handed to Butler to read after the meeting, and he received it as patiently as he has received many similar observations addressed to his moral nature.

The circumstances compel me to briefly rehearse the record of my service under General Butler. As Colonel of the Seventh, commanding the Second Brigade, First (Terry's) Division, Tenth Corps, I entered the Army of the James, at its organization in April, 1864. I missed only one of the fights of my troops, and that was the Chester Hill engagement of May 10. I was broken down and sick with fatigue and was excused from duty, not expecting a fight. It was the only battle I missed through illness during the whole war. We were in the battle of Drewry's Bluff, and most of the many Bermuda Hundred fights. June 10 we were in the advance upon Petersburg under Gilmore, with a fraction of the Army of the James. The movement did not succeed, and with the other brigade commanders I was called before Butler. After a long cross-examination he said I had obeyed orders (being under the personal command of General Gilmore), and was blameless. August 14 and 18 we were in engagements at and near Deep Bottom, and August 16 in the severe battle of Deep Run. Generals Birney, commanding the corps, and Terry, the division, recommended me for promotion, and General Butler added a separate letter of cordial recommendation, of which he sent me a copy. We soon after took our places in the trenches around Petersburg. I came North for thirty days with several hundred men of the Sixth and Seventh, who were discharged after three years' service. Returning to my brigade, then on the north side of the James, on the night of October 12, as a General, I was in the battle of the next morning. A few days after, General W. B. Birney went home to the funeral of his brother David (our corps commander) and General Butler gave me the command of Birney's division of colored troops—a higher command than my own—and I held it during the movement and battle of October 27. Birney came back next day, the movement was ended, and I returned to my old brigade. The Presidential election approached, and Butler telegraphed for 3,000 picked troops to go to New York to keep the peace. General Terry sent me in command of them. We had no fighting, but a very disagreeable fortnight's campaign. I know I did my duty. If General Butler had any fault to find, he never mentioned it to me. When it came General Terry's turn to see who was most "efficient and competent" at Fort Fisher, General Butler gave me General Terry's command, on the James, a division of nearly seven thousand troops, several forts and several miles of intrenchments, embracing the extreme right of the whole grand army. At least, I suppose he gave it to me; he must have known who held that very important command, embracing probably a quarter of his troops. The rebels made their gunboat movement down the James and threatened our position, but did not fight. I held the command several weeks. General R. S. Foster, of Indiana, returned from his leave, and, as he was my senior, I had to give way. My old brigade was with Terry, near Fort Fisher, where it won glory under Abbott, and I asked my corps commander, General Gibbon, to let me join my old command, and I was ordered to do so in January, 1865. I suppose the order came from Butler. That was the last I had to do with him. He was soon after relieved from all command, for Butlerism (which embraces many things) "has never been seen in the field since." I joined General Terry, and he, commanding the reorganized Tenth Corps, made me Chief of Staff. I served as such a few weeks, and was in the advance on Wilmington, N. C., which place was captured February 22, 1865, on which day I heard my last of hostile shots. General Schofield put me in command of the District of Wilmington, embracing four counties, including Fort Fisher and the mouth of the river. It was one of the two grand depots for Sherman's army just then advancing. We had troops and supplies to forward, 9,000 starving and diseased Andersonville prisoners to care for, and the laws to administer in a region where civil society was utterly broken up. Generals Sherman and Schofield were so kind as to commend my labors. In the latter part of June work grew dull, my old troops were being mustered out, and, on General Terry's invitation, I got transferred to Richmond, where I served as Chief of Staff in the Department of Virginia for four months, though the army was greatly and rapidly reduced. Then, with many others, I was relieved and ordered home, where I received my honorable discharge, January 15, 1866. I got my Brevet Major Generalship for "gallant and meritorious services during the war," and, though there were a great many of them, they were not disagreeable. At any rate, I went home with a compliment, and General Butler did not. I was "seen in the field" and in battle long after he was.

When he says that he "displaced" me for "inefficiency and incompetency" he knows the truth is not in him. But if he had done so, he would only have served me as he served dozens of my superiors in military knowledge and training, at whose feet he might well have sat, if he had been capable of learning the military art.

When I have criticised him before it has been simply for his financial and other political abominations. He has chosen to attack my record as a soldier, and I strike back without reservation. He is—as aforesaid—see telegram above quoted.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

THE FALL CALENDAR.

Dates of Political Events.

The following list gives the dates of the most important political events to take place during the remainder of the year:

August 30—Wisconsin Republican Convention, at Madison.
August 30—Mississippi Republican Convention, at Jackson, for reorganization only.
August 30—Virginia Conservative Convention, at Richmond, for reorganization only.
Sept. 6—California election of Governor, State officers, members of Congress and Legislature.
Sept. 5—Wyoming Territory Legislative election.
Sept. 6—New York Anti-Dram Shop Party Convention at Syracuse.
Sept. 7—New Jersey Republican Convention at Trenton.
Sept. 11—Maine, election of Governor and Legislature.
Sept. 11—New Mexico, election of delegate to Congress.
Sept. 12—Maryland Republican Convention.
Sept. 13—Minnesota Democratic Convention at St. Paul.
Sept. 13—New Jersey Democratic Convention at Trenton.
Sept. 14—Massachusetts Democratic Convention at Springfield.
Sept. 19—Nebraska votes on the new constitution.
Sept. 20—Minnesota Republican Convention at St. Paul.
Sept. 20—Illinois Republican Convention at Springfield.
Sept. 26—National Commercial Convention at Baltimore.
Sept. 27—Massachusetts Republican Convention at Worcester.
Sept. 27—Virginia Republican Convention at Richmond, for reorganization only.
Oct. 3—Texas Congressional Elections, continuing three days.
Oct. 4—Illinois Democratic Convention, at Springfield.
Oct. 9—Rhode Island votes on the Constitutional Amendments.
Oct. 10—Iowa, election of Governor, State Officers, and Legislature.
Oct. 10—Ohio, election of Governor, State officers and Legislature.
Oct. 10—Pennsylvania, election of State officers and Legislature.
Oct. 18—Convention of the colored men of the Southern States at Columbia, S. C.
Oct. 18—National Labor Party Convention at Columbus, Ohio, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.
Oct. 26—West Virginia, election of a House of Delegates.
Nov. 7—Maryland, election of Governor, State officers, and Legislature.
Nov. 7—Massachusetts, election of Governor and Legislature.
Nov. 7—Minnesota, election of Governor, State officers, and Legislature.
Nov. 7—Mississippi, election of Legislature.
Nov. 7—New Jersey, election of Governor and Legislature.
Nov. 7—Illinois, election of a Congressman-at-Large.
Nov. 7—New York, election of State officers and Legislature.
Nov. 7—Wisconsin, election of Governor, State officers, and Legislature.
Nov. 7—Nebraska, election of State officers, if the new constitution shall have been adopted at the election September 19.
Nov. 7—Virginia, Legislature elections.
Nov. 10—Illinois, Legislature begins an adjourned session.

Sculpins.

There is a fish called the sculpin. Nine-tenths of it are mouth, and one-tenth body, as I recollect it when a boy. Its chief business, apparently, consists in eating everything, and after it has eaten nothing comes of it. It has a big tail to propel itself with, a big head, a big mouth, and a very active stomach with which to do the work of digestion quickly. It is a do-nothing, gourmandizing fish.

There are a great many men who are said to have the power of making wealth. They have; and they are sculpin men. They have an enormous maw, which they open and shut quick and often, devouring all that comes in their way. Nobody can surpass them in acquiring property. But what purpose does this wealth serve? Do they use it as a means for benefiting society? Is it employed as a sword to defend the weak? Is it an architect that builds? Is it a seed-sower that distributes? or is this quality merely the capacity to take—to ingurgitate, ingorge, incorporate? If so, when misfortune comes, and a man loses his wealth, what is left of him?

Nothing—literally nothing.—Henry Ward Beecher.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferrated Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists).

Burnett's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases.

Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills.—Mild yet thorough—no nausea or griping—great liver remedy. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

Connubial Felicity—Nothing tends more to connubial happiness than cheerful and healthy infants and children. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is the great children's soothing remedy.

DIED.

TYLER—At Essex Junction, Vermont, on the 17th instant, Maria Tyler, sister of David Tyler of this city. Alexander and Columbus, Ohio, papers please copy.

BARRETT—August 26, of cholera infantum, Joseph T., son of Joseph F. and Nellie Barrett, aged 8 months.

BARRETT—In this city, August 26, Willie J., infant son of Joseph F. and Nellie Barrett, aged five months.

WILSON—In Philadelphia, August 25, 1871, John Wilson, formerly a resident of Chicago.

GALE—In this city, August 27, 1871, Georgia, infant son of G. H. and Allen Gale, aged 1 months and 17 days.

Funeral from No. 319 South Green-st., at 1:30 p.m. to-day.

DONHOE—At his residence, 1269 Prairie-av., August 27, at 8:30 a.m., James Donhoe.

Funeral by cars to Calvary, at 10 o'clock a.m. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

[illegible]—In this city, August 27, Valentine Worth, aged 69 years.

Funeral this day, August 28, at 2 o'clock p.m., from his late residence, 183 Sedgwick-st. Friends invited to attend.

HULANISKI—The funeral of Mrs. Fannie, wife of Julian L. Hulaniski, and daughter of the late Captain Hiram Hugunin, will take place at Hinsdale, Ill., August 28, at 2:30 p.m. Friends of the family invited.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

FINE RESIDENCE LOT,
Southeast corner of Lincoln Place and Webster-av. (Asylum),
AT AUCTION.
On Tuesday, August 29, at 3 o'clock, at our rooms, 5, 7, 9 & 11 Randolph-st.,

We shall sell, without reserve, lot 3, block 21, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 33, T. 40, R. 14 east, southeast corner Lincoln Place and Webster (Asylum)-ave., 100x113 feet to alley 18 feet. This property is located but one block from Clark-st., in a thriving neighborhood.

TITLE PERFECT.

Terms: $4,500 to remain on mortgage until December 22, 1874, with interest at 8 per cent; balance cash.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LOTS ON STATE-ST! LOTS ON NIAGARA-ST
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock at our salesrooms 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Dearborn Block.
[illegible]
Terms easy.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS,
Hardware, Table Cutlery,
CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, August 30, at 9½ o'clock, at Dearborn Block, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Linen Goods, Yankee Notions, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 9½ o'clock, at Dearborn Block, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.,
Auctioneers, Office 113 LaSalle-st.
SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE.
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S
PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS:
R. M. HOOLEY & FRANK E. AIKEN.

The Managers have the honor to announce that this elegant edifice will be formally inaugurated on

Monday Eve., Aug. 28,

[illegible]

Dramatic Combination Second to None in America!

[illegible]

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 28,

[illegible]

THE HUNCHBACK!
With a Complete and Powerful Cast.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S NEW THEATRE
WILL OPEN ON
Tuesday Evening, Aug. 29, 1871,
With the pleasant Comedy of
EXTREMES!
Which will be given during the week
WITH A DOUBLE CAST OF CHARACTERS.
Tickets for the first week for sale from 9 o'clock Saturday morning at the store of the Western News Company, 121 & 123 State-st.
☞ No extra charge for securing seats in advance.
☞ Every seat in the Theatre is numbered and upholstered in the same manner.
Evening prices—25 cents, 75 cents, and $1.
Matinee prices—25 cents, 50 cents, and 75 cents.

DEARBORN THEATRE.
MONDAY, Aug. 28, ENTIRE CHANGE. Everything New and Brilliant. Unequivocal Triumph of the Favorite DEARBORN
MINSTRELS.
First week of PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE. [illegible] DINNER FOR TWO! THE MILLINERS.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MONDAY EVENING, August 28, and every evening until further notice, the NEW AND ORIGINAL SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
CAST UPON THE WORLD.
Grand Matinee Wednesday & Saturday.
Curtain rises at 8 o'clock promptly.
☞ No improper persons admitted.

CHICAGO
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The elegant and commodious building at No. [illegible] Wabash-av., has been secured for the future use of the Academy. The establishment is now being [illegible] and refurnished throughout, and will be ready for occupancy by the Academy at the commencement of the ensuing term, September 4. For terms of tuition, and all other information, apply at the present office of the Academy, Room No. 1, Crosby's Opera House.
Pupils will now be received at the same place.
F. ZIEGFELD, Director.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,
Will offer at Auction, on Wednesday, August 30, at 9 1-2 a.m., THE LARGEST AND FINEST LINE OF
Men's, Boys', and Youths', Women's, Misses', & Children's
Boots, Shoes,
AND
RUBBERS,
Ever offered in Chicago, including a fine assortment of
Philadelphia and Rochester Work.
Catalogues Tuesday.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO,
PAWNBROKERS' SALE!
[illegible] the whole of the FORFEITED PLEDGES, by order of
A. GOLDSMID & CO.,
AT THEIR OFFICE,
Corner of Clark and Van Buren-sts.,
Consisting of a large assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
And Gold Jewelry,
Plated Ware, Cutlery, Firearms, Books, Pictures, Sewing Machines, Clocks, Cloths, &c., &c.
N. B.—A. GOLDSMID & CO.'S usual business at private entrance on Van Buren-st. during the sale.

By WM. B. LANGLEY.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of
FURNITURE!
OF
Store 604 West Lake-st.,
CONSISTING OF
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SETS
AND ODD PIECES.
The whole will be sold to the highest bidders, without reserve. [illegible] West Lake-st.
WM. B. LANGLEY, Auctioneer.

BY J. A. MARSHALL & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF
HOUSE AND LOT,
On the Premises, No. 120 North Peoria-st.,
Tuesday, August 29, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
at the following very favorable terms: One-tenth cash down, and one-twentieth each six months with interest at 8 per cent.
J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.
Regular auction sale of CARPETS, FURNITURE, STOVES, and all kinds of household goods, every TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the store of JAMES BARNETT, 197 State-st.
JAMES BARNETT, 197 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
FOR SALE—CHEAP—SIX DUMP CARTS AND [illegible]
FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND top buggies, cheap. PENNOYER & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
FOR SALE—TOP AND NO-TOP BUGGIES, OF our own make, Brewster's, and several other first-class makers [illegible] PENNOYER & CO., Original Novelty Carriage Works, corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
FOR SALE—A NICELY GROWN PONY, 7 YEARS of age [illegible]
GREAT WESTERN HORSE AND CARRIAGE Bazar [illegible] FLETCHER & LARRAB.
WANTED—FOR CASH, A GOOD TWO-SEAT [illegible]
WE CAN SELL YOU HARNESS AT A PRICE that defies competition [illegible] FLETCHER & LARRAB.

MACHINERY.
AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE, 3 TO 40-HORSE power [illegible] COLLINS EATON, Agent [illegible]
BLAND'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENGINES [illegible] F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.
FOR SALE—ONE [illegible] ENGINE, AND TWO boilers [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.
DR. MATTHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.
WANTED—TO RENT—A [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.
[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.
[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.
[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.
[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.
[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.
[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.
[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.
[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.
[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.
[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.
[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.
[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.
[illegible]
$500 [illegible]
$75,000 [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.
[illegible]
$35,000 [illegible]
$19,000 [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.
[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.
[illegible]